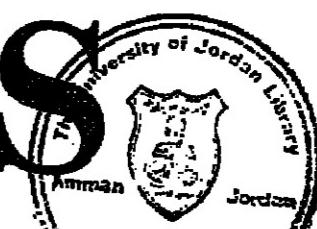


TUESDAY JANUARY 4 1983



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Climber survives 700ft fall

A man who fell 700ft from near the summit of Ben Nevis on Sunday is in satisfactory condition in a Fort William hospital. Mr Eamonn Carroll, aged 21, unemployed of Glasgow, climbed to within 40ft of the 4,406ft summit when a slab of ice gave way and he fell onto soft snow below. Page 3

Wreckers strip stranded ship

A stranded cargo ship was stripped by "wreckers" after it ran aground on the north Devon coast.

Off Felixstowe a team of divers are working against the clock to raise a sunken North Sea ferry. Devon wreck. Page 2. Felixstowe salvage. Back page

Scargill denial

Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' leader, has denied applying any pressure on office staff at the London headquarters of the NUM to persuade them to resign before the NUM moves its main office to Sheffield. Page 2

Odinga puzzle

There is confusion over the fate of Mr Oginga Odinga, Kenya's former vice-president and opposition leader, who is reported to have been arrested, though police deny it. Page 6

State unions

Poland's new government-sponsored trade unions set up to succeed the banned Solidarnosc movement began working formally yesterday, but there was little interest from workers and only low-key support from government officials. Page 5

Macmillan coup

Mr Harold Macmillan combined espionage, threats and sheer political cunning to push through the biggest public house-building programme in British history, according to the newly released Cabinet papers for 1952. Page 4

THE LEADERSHIP TIMES

In *The Times* tomorrow: Edward Heath weighs the benefits and disappointments of British membership of the EEC; John Vincent puts forward an idea to end the Ulster impasse; the Biharis, a people no country wants.

Police training

A Home Office working party is expected to recommend a new scheme for extending basic training for police recruits, mixing classroom with bear experience. Page 3

Talks deadlock

The third round of negotiations between Israel and Lebanon broke up yesterday still deadlocked on the subject of the agenda for the talks. Delegates will try again at Kiryat Shmona, northern Israel, on Thursday. Page 6

Gandhi's feud

A political alliance between her rebel daughter-in-law and a screen idol has forced Mrs Indira Gandhi on to the defensive in tomorrow's state election in Andhra. Page 6

Bank gloom

There are no signs of a recovery in the economy at present, Mr Philip Wilkinson, National Westminster Bank's new chief executive says in an exclusive interview. Page 15, 16

German poll

West Germany will know on Friday whether a general election will be called on March 6. President Carstens, who is expected to agree to an early election, will announce his decision on television. Page 5

10 points ahead

Liverpool's 3-1 win over Arsenal yesterday extended their triumphant home run to 11 matches and gave them a 10 point lead in the League championship. Page 17

Leader page 11
Letters on unemployment from Professor A. I. Clunes-Ross, police and hymnosa from Lord Gardner, and Dr H. R. Gibson. Leading articles: Danish lawlers, Saudis and Mr Pym; Permanent Secretaries. Page 8, 10
Peter Sainsbury's case for leaving the BBC, Poland's muzzled press. Education: the real relevance under cover fashion by Suzy Menkes. Ohmara, page 12
Louis Aragon, Dick Emery, Right Hon Sir Sebag Shaw.

New British Airways top jobs purge threatens up to 2,000

By Michael Bally, Transport Editor

A fresh purge of top management is to be carried out at British Airways (BA) over the next three months on the instructions of Sir John King, the chairman.

Up to 2,000 senior staff on salaries below £20,000 a year, almost to board level, could lose their jobs by March 31 as a result. These are people who so far have come through relatively unscathed from one of the biggest redundancy programmes mounted in British industry, staff with the state-owned airline are due to be nearly halved from 59,000 to 33,000 by the end of March.

But after dropping fast to around 40,000 towards the end of last year, the figure has stuck obstinately at 38,000-39,000 in recent weeks as departments that have already had a big shake-out find it difficult to trim any further.

Sir John's answer is clearly to have a hard look at the chiefs, now that the Indians have done their bit.

Staff cuts of up to 40 per cent have been achieved in some grades, but in top management it has nowhere exceeded 10 per cent. Yet there was substantial duplication and proliferation of senior management when the two state airlines, BOAC and BFA, merged a decade ago.

Cuts in top staff, which come within the reduction to 35,000 previously announced, are seen by Sir John as fundamental to reconstruction of the way the airline does its job rather than simply a continuation of the redundancy process, and potentially

more.

With 20,000 staff already axed, and an £80m profit for the first half of this year, many thought the pressure would start to ease. But behind the bleak news for BA management lies a sharp further deterioration in Atlantic trading. BA's most important market, in recent weeks, and a renewed determination by Sir John to gear the airline to a £250m profit by

1984 after payment of well over £100m of interest on capital.

Auman predictions that the £80m first-half profit could lead to a year's surplus approaching £100m are threatened by a 20 per cent drop in Atlantic traffic which is hitting BA along with other Atlantic carriers.

The indications now are that the airline will be hard put to achieve a £50m profit in 1982-83 after last year's horrific £50m loss.

But Sir John is still aiming at a £250m profit in 1983-84, not for reasons of "privatization" which he regards as a political matter, but to achieve "a sound financial base for re-equipment for the 80s and 90s, and the managerial self-respect that goes with it".

The proposed cuts could run into trouble with the trade unions, who up to now have been cooperative over staff cuts.

Mr Tudor Thomas, deputy general secretary of the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staffs (Apex), which represents most administrative grades at BA, denied yesterday that senior staff had avoided redundancy and warned that further reductions could damage the airline.

Mr Thomas, who chairs the trade union side of the industry's joint council, added: "After 20,000 job losses there is no overstaffing at British Airways at senior levels or anywhere else. Up to now we have given considerable cooperation but we are opposed to dealing with this on the basis of head count."

Storms keep Danes in check

By Our Foreign Staff

Danish fishermen, poised for a trial of strength with Britain over North Sea fishing rights, were kept in check by rough weather yesterday as gales, sleet and driving rain forced them to postpone a show of force.

A government spokesman said: "Storm conditions rising to force 10 have prevented fishing in the North Sea today. Our protection ships and aircraft have sighted no Danish activity whatsoever." Most of the Danish fleet has put to sea.

In Esbjerg, Denmark's biggest fishing port, Mr Kent Kirk, the leading militant, who is the local fisherman's association chairman and a Euro-MP, clung to shore during the storms. He now plans to set sail today to fish sprat off Newcastle in a much publicized operation to test Danish fishermen's rights following the failure of the European Community to agree on a Common Fisheries Policy.

Mr Kirk's boat and a small number of others are expected to lead the action by the fishermen, most of whom plan to stay outside British zones for the moment after being warned by their Government against a confrontation.

In Esbjerg, fishermen ex-

pressed fears yesterday over the outcome of the impending North Sea clash. State radio and television talked incessantly of a fisheries war with Britain.

The popular mass-circulation daily *Ekspressen* used a whole front page to denounce angrily that the front Lady's press accuses the Danes of being a lot of sea pirates.

The first serious confrontation between Danish militants and the British authorities is likely to come on Thursday or Friday, at the very earliest, according to Mr Kirk, who plans to set sail for Newcastle in his 14-tonne vessel the Sand Kirk with a crew of five and 23 Danish and British journalists and television producers.

For the estimated 45-hour crossing supplies of Danish smackerel, herring, plaice and cod supplemented by beer and aquavit have been laid on by Mr Kirk, who is well aware of the publicity aspect of his venture.

Britain has long enjoyed the upper hand man-wise over Denmark in presenting its case to the public and Brussels', he said yesterday. "I am delighted that the Danish case is now at last attracting such a lot of

attention with the international press."

January and February, he said, were the normal months for the Danes to fish sprat in the grounds off Newcastle. "We intend to start on Thursday or Friday fishing sprat outside the

12-mile offshore limit, following up fish and inevitably ending up fishing them inside the limit. Fish do not understand man-made fishing restrictions."

If stopped inside the British limits, Mr Kirk's boat would be seized and its catch confiscated. He would be subject to fines of up to £50,000.

However, doubts were cast yesterday on the legality of the national fishing measures under which Britain and most of its EEC partners are now operating in the absence of a Common Fisheries Policy.

The national measures have yet to be approved formally by the European Commission, apparently because Greece and Belgium have failed to submit their measures to the Commission.

If the missing measures are received in time, the Commission could ratify all members' proposals at its meeting tomorrow. However, if ratification is delayed, a complicated legal fight could ensue.

In the *Jyllands-Posten*, the leading Conservative daily of the fishing region, a cartoon showed a British colonel briefing a British military task force presumably destined for Denmark to ward off the Danish fleet. In the caption the colonel said of the Danes: "They do not have any Exocet missiles. Their secret weapon is downright Danish stubbornness."

Leading article, page 11

Queen sends anniversary message to Falklands

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

The Queen and the Prime Minister yesterday sent their congratulations to the people of the Falklands on the 150th anniversary of British settlement of the islands. The Queen said in her message: "I have great pleasure in sending you my congratulations on the occasion of the 150th anniversary of continuous British settlement of the Falkland Islands. You have recently been through a terrible experience, during which the sympathies of the British people were with you. I hope that we can now look forward to a peaceful and prosperous future for the Falkland Islands. My very best wishes to you all, from Elizabeth R."

Mrs Thatcher said: "I have the greatest pleasure in sending

British ports authority set for sell-off

By Our Financial Staff

A large part of Britain's biggest ports business, accounting for more than a quarter of the country's seaborne trade, is likely to be sold to the public by the end of this month.

The state-owned British Transport Docks Board was renamed Associated British Ports at the weekend as part of the run-up to privatization.

The government, which holds all the shares, plans to sell 49 per cent in the next few weeks.

The company controls 19 ports and in the first six months of last year made a profit of £7.9m. This was about £5m more than in 1981, and in marked contrast with the performance of the non-state-owned ports of London, Liverpool and Bristol, which have

spent heavily on modernizing port facilities, and now handles virtually every type of shipping business, including containers, motor vehicles, passenger traffic and bulk carriers. It also has a growing involvement with the offshore oil and gas industries.

As a result it has been able to offer competitive rates and services to customers. The company's success is due to its ability to offer competitive rates and services to customers. The company's success is due to its ability to offer competitive rates and services to customers.

The recent crackdown on African National Congress refugees and exiles, some of whom had been living in Swaziland for 20 years, is seen as showing the Queen Regent's determination to deny the South Africans an easy pretext for pulling out of the controversial land deal negotiated with the late king.

This would enable Swaziland to regain about 3,000 square miles of territory in Eastern Transvaal and northern Natal which it claims were taken from it in the nineteenth century.

Formula sought to pacify Saudis

By Patricia Clough

The Foreign Office sought yesterday to play down the latest incident between Saudi Arabia and Britain after Riyadh declared it was "not convenient" for Mr Francis Pym, the Foreign Secretary, to pay a visit there next week.

The Saudis were reacting to Britain's refusal to receive officially an Arab League delegation including a representative of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO), which was to have visited London at the beginning of December.

Britain is in touch with King Hassan of Morocco, the head of the delegation, and his staff to seek a compromise arrangement which would respect both the Arabs' views on the PLO and the British Government's. The contacts started by Lord Chalfont, the former Minister of State at the Foreign Office, are continuing through diplomatic channels.

An indication of Saudi anger at the British attitude towards the Palestinians was given by Mr Bandar bin Abdullah, the Saudi Assistant Deputy Minister of the Interior. In a letter published in *The Times* yesterday he accused Britain of "humiliating" the delegation and urged fellow Arabs to "hit the Westerners where it hurts - in their pockets, for they have no hearts".

Mr Douglas Hurd, the Minister of State at the Foreign Office, said there had been "no sign up to now" that Saudi Arabia was intending to retaliate against British trade. Saudi-British trade is at present worth about £5,000m a year.

In a BBC radio interview, Mr Hurd said the Saudis had invited Mr Pym to visit Saudi Arabia in a few days' time.

"Having done that, they came to us a few days ago and said on the whole they thought the timing was not right because they wanted to sort out the business of the Arab League delegation coming to London before Francis Pym went to Saudi Arabia."

The Government, he said, was "trying with the King of Morocco to work out in confidential talks a basis on which the delegation might come in the next few weeks."

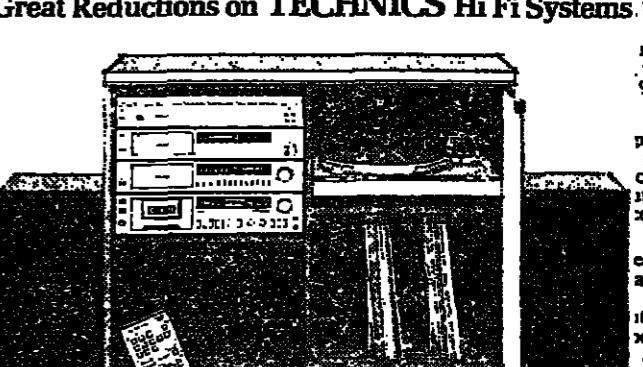
President Mitterrand received the delegation with its Palestinian member in Paris in November, but the PLO man was not with the party when it went to Washington. Mr Ben Abdallah alleged - and Mr Hurd denied - that Britain was bowing to American wishes on the PLO.

Mr Pym will carry on with his visit to other Gulf states planned before the Saudi visit. A Foreign Office spokesman said that the Saudi invitation had not been withdrawn and it was quite likely Mr Pym could go there during a second trip to the Gulf in the early part of this year - or on a separate visit.

Leading article, page 11

Harrods Sale simply cuts the cost of gracious living

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TUC urges fair deal for youth

The TUC is urging union representatives to try to ensure that young people get a fair deal under the Youth Training Scheme which is to be introduced this summer.

It is circulating 250,000 copies of a new guide and checklist on the scheme which will replace the Youth Opportunities Programme. Mr Len Murray, the TUC general secretary, said yesterday: "There is now a first rate opportunity for employers, unions and the education service to help create training for all young people leaving school at 16 and 17."

The guide, *Youth Training*, tells union representatives to urge employers to operate sound schemes, paying particular attention to the numbers to be recruited, their status, pay and conditions, the quality of training and trade union membership. Among other advice, it also recommends union monitoring of training programmes and checks on the health and safety of young recruits.

A government plan to pay young offenders up to £60 a week for community service work was condemned yesterday as "idiotic" by Mr Warren Dawksley, Conservative MP for The Wrekin (Our Ludlow Correspondent writes).

British and Irish bishops in talks

Some of Britain's leading Roman Catholic churchmen are expected in Northern Ireland today for two days of informal talks with Irish bishops. A spokesman for the Church said last night: "The discussions will be purely informal and private."

The six new Bishops: Cardinal Murphy (Cork), Cardinal and Archbishop, Bishop Agostino Harris (Middlesbrough), Bishop John Keating (Limerick), Bishop Michael O'Boyle (Derry), Bishop Edward Pritchard (Belfast), Bishop Thomas Winning (Glasgow) and Bishop Francis Thomson (Motherwell).

Breath tests criticized

Public house landlords and customers yesterday criticized Lutonshire's most intensive anti-drink drive campaign in record, as police revealed they had given breath tests to 969 drivers, with 91 tests roving positive over Christmas and the new year period. Mr Ray Bosworth, secretary of the Mansfield and Sutton in Shire Licensed Victuellers Association, claimed that motorists had been stopped for violations.

Villagers' gifts

A cheque for £1,000 and a new Triumph Acclaim car, paid by a village fund, were presented yesterday to Kevin O'Farrell, aged 22 of Keyorth, Nottinghamshire, who lost a leg when HMS Sir Alahad was hit by an Argentine missile in the Falklands.

Soldier dies

A full-time member of the Ulster Defence Regiment, Private Alan Maule, aged 19, was found shot dead inside a garage at his base in Keady, County Armagh, last night. A police spokesman said that time was not suspected.

Today's tune

The BBC Radio 4 Today programme will have a new mature tune from Thursday. "One for Today" was composed by John Dankworth.

Scargill denies trying to force staff to resign

Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' leader, last night denied trying to bring pressure to bear on head office staff at the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) in an attempt to persuade them to resign before the union moves its main office to Sheffield.

The allegation that Mr Scargill was bringing the pressure was made by Mr John Varley, president of the white collar Colliery Officials and NUM Association section of the NUM.

Mr Scargill denied the allegation that he was trying to avoid making severance payments to staff who would not wish to move to Yorkshire. "The allegations made by John Varley are totally unfounded and an insult to the national executive committee and the national officials of the union," Mr Scargill said last night.

Mr Scargill said: "I am appalled at the suggestion that I am trying to force staff to quit before the union moves its headquarters out of London. This is totally untrue and without foundation. Each member of the staff has been asked on at least three occasions if they wish to move and at all times the national officials, including myself, have responded to any request for a meeting to discuss any matter in the fairest possible way."

"We believe he is nit-picking," Mr Scargill said last night. Mr Varley, whose section represents the 63 head office staff, said "morale is at rock bottom. We do not have a severance pay agreement because when Lord Gormley was president [of the NUM] he was always said no one would be made redundant. Arthur is flouting agreements with our staff which he would never tolerate if the coal board tried it on with the miners.

"We believe he is nit-picking," Mr Scargill said last night.

Talbot to move back to full-time work

By Clifford Webb

The longest period of sustained short-time working in a British car factory ends in a few weeks' time when Talbot's engine and transmissions plant at Stoke, near Coventry, returns to full-time working. About 1,500 of its 2,000 employees have been working only one day a week for more than 14 months.

The severity of the cutback which threatened the whole future of the French-owned company, followed the collapse of a £100m a year exports contract with Iran. A huge build-up of engines, gear boxes, and other Talbot parts intended for the Peykan car to have been assembled by Iran National caused a cash-flow crisis in the autumn of 1981.

Car sales in Britain in 1983 are expected to reach a near-record 1,700,000. The worry for hard-pressed British component firms is that imported cars, which took 58 per cent of the market last year, will soak up the additional sales.

Ford and Vauxhall who are the biggest importers, with over 40 per cent of their cars coming from German, Belgian, and Spanish factories, are under pressure from their unions to increase British production. Mr Sam Toy, the chairman of Ford, Britain, has said he hopes to reduce his imports to one-third.

NOW, the two sides have agreed to resume normal trading for cash. It is unlikely, however, that shipments will ever again approach the previous level of £100m a year, which made the Iran deal Britain's biggest single export contract.

The Iranians have already declared their intention to

switch the emphasis from cars to commercial vehicles and the existing Peykan - derived from the 20-year-old Hillman Hunter - is likely to be replaced by a more modern car from Peugeot, Talbot's French parent.

Talbot lost £91m in the last financial year, after a record £102m loss in the previous year. Talbot has cost Peugeot £78m in subsidies.

However, Mr George Turnbull, Talbot's chairman, is optimistic that with the revival of the Iranian business, and progress towards his target of a five per cent share of the British car market, he will break even in 1984.

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Vauxhall is trying to trade-

off the prospect of increased British

production with the possible

introduction of a second shift at

Luton for the first time in eight

years, against a union undertak-

ing to lift the ban on the sale in

Britain of the Spanish-built

Corsa small car. Vauxhall want

to launch it in Britain in the

spring renamed as the Nova.

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t, Talbot's French parent.

Ben Nevis climber falls 700ft and suffers only cuts and bruises

By Tony Samstag

The new year's luckiest man was reported "satisfactory" yesterday in a Fort William hospital after falling 700ft down Britain's highest mountain and surviving with cuts and bruises to his face and chest.

Mr Eamonn McCarroll was approaching the 4406ft summit of Ben Nevis, in Inverness-shire on Sunday. He had got to within 40ft of the top when he felt the ice become soft and then the whole slab gave way.

"I went sliding and tumbling hundreds of feet into Coire Leis and landed in soft snow. I was terrified, though I really did not know too much about it all. I am the luckiest man in the world to be alive," he said.

Nine lives*

Mr McCarroll, aged 21, an unemployed Glaswegian, had gone to Fort William for the holiday period with three companions. He attempted the Bob Run climb alone, however, and was doubly lucky as his fall was observed by members of the Kinloss RAF mountain rescue team who were on standby duty on the Ben Nevis range.

As they reached him, he managed to get to his feet and walked down the remaining 2,000ft with their assistance. "He probably used up all of his nine lives", a police spokesman said yesterday.



Mr McCarroll: lucky to be alive

The Bob Run climb is classified as a Grade II winter climb of "reasonable" difficulty. It starts high on the north east buttress of the mountain at Coire Leis, which is reached by a steep plod over snow and ice, and is one of the more

commonly used, straightforward routes to the summit with about 400ft of hard climbing involved. Solo ascents are routine for experienced climbers.

Members of the mountain rescue team described Mr McCarroll as well equipped for the climb and evidently experienced enough to tackle it confidently alone. After the team had seen him fall, it radioed for a helicopter and reinforcements on the assumption that he would have to be carried out. Once he had been reached, however, the rescuers called off the reinforcements, using a direct telephone link from a mountain hut nearby.

Mr McCarroll's was the third rescue over the new year period, and there was one fatality almost directly opposite the site of his narrow escape in Coire Leis.

Teacher killed

Miss Margaret Brown, aged 23, a schoolteacher of Church Road, Lusk, Co Dublin, was with several students and an instructor on Saturday when she was missed as the party negotiated a narrow stretch of ridge along Carn More Dearg (Big Red Hill). A mountain rescue helicopter was called and she was found dying of head injuries in Coire Leis.



More police training in the classroom

By Stewart Tendler

A new scheme for police recruits training which would extend initial teaching to six months and mix classroom with street experience is expected to be recommended by a Home Office working party due to report soon.

The scheme is one of a number of police recruitment and training changes likely in the aftermath of the Scarman report on last year's Brixton riot.

According to police sources, the working party, set up by the Home Office police training board, is considering a system where recruits could spend eight weeks in classroom instruction and eight weeks working with their forces, and then return for a second period of classroom work.

At present initial training is little more than 10 weeks spent in the classroom at police training centres, although Scotland Yard has extended training in London to 16 weeks in the last year.

The need to extend initial training for police recruits was raised by Lord Scarman, who included it as a recommendation in his report, published in November, 1981. Many senior police officers accepted that there was a pressing need to give recruits greater instruction and enable them to face an increasingly complex job, especially in inner city areas.

They made the point that training in many professions is considerably longer than that received by police officers. Yet the officers have extremely difficult and important jobs.

The advantage of the new scheme would be that young officers could bring back mistakes and difficulties they have experienced on the streets to the

MP seeks tighter law for dentists

By a Staff Reporter

A West Midlands MP is to seek changes in the law concerning general anaesthesia as administered by dentists, on behalf of one of his constituents, whose mother died in a dentist's chair, it was announced yesterday.

One criticism made of some young recruits is that they lack maturity and tend to react too aggressively to the public. The new scheme could prevent that by giving recruits a training that is based on real policing, instead of being thrust out on the streets after only theoretical teaching.

Initial future training could also include courses in what has become known as "human awareness". The Metropolitan Police has been running such courses, which could be extended throughout the police service.

He added: "It is quite incredible that only veterinary surgeons qualified in anaesthesia are allowed to administer a general anaesthetic to animals, while anyone apparently is allowed to administer a general anaesthetic to a human being".

Mr John Heddle, Conservative MP for Lichfield and Tamworth, said he proposed to table new clauses to the Dentists Bill, which was given a second reading in the Lords last November, when it came to the Commons after the Christmas recess.

He added: "It is quite incredible that only veterinary surgeons qualified in anaesthesia are allowed to administer a general anaesthetic to animals, while anyone apparently is allowed to administer a general anaesthetic to a human being".

Mr Kewal Krishan Abrol, a dentist of Gravelly Hill North, Erdington, Birmingham, lost an appeal last year against a conviction at Stafford Crown Court for the manslaughter of Mrs Joyce Foundling.

Mr Barry Foundling, of Tamworth, and Mr Robert Foundling, his sons, have asked Mr Heddle to use their mother's case to support his efforts to change the law.

While the police training board has been considering the potential of the Scarman report, the police advisory board, another Home Office group, has recently accepted 16 recommendations of a working party set up to improve recruiting before they take police entrance examinations.

Safeguard for hire car drivers

By Hugh Clayton

Motorists whose hired cars break down from today will have strong legal grounds for claiming against the vehicles' owners. Had the breakdowns occurred yesterday, it would have been much easier for owners to disclaim liability.

A law which takes effect today will also close a little-known loophole open to traders who hand over faulty goods in exchange for a mixture of coupons and cash. The use of coupons on groceries has increased quickly in the past two years, after a long period out of fashion in the 1970s.

But until today the shopper who bought goods with a mixture of coupons and cash forfeited the consumer rights available since Victorian times to buyers of goods for cash. The first part of the Supply of Goods and Services Act takes effect today and extends strong legal protection to areas in which liability for faults has been obscure for generations.

Buyers of goods for money have had full protection since the Sale of Goods Act took effect 90 years ago. But the Act has never applied to transactions in which there is an element of barter or token exchange, or in which goods and services are supplied together.

The new Act, which has all-party support, extends the safeguards of the earlier Act to those areas.

Buyers of cars who meet part of the cost by trading in their existing vehicles will now enjoy the same safeguards as if they are buying outright.

Labour 'would dismantle' Tory student loan scheme

By Anthony Bevins

Political Correspondent

Mr Neil Kinnock, the Opposition spokesman on education, said yesterday that a Labour government would attempt to dismantle any scheme of student loans introduced by a Conservative administration.

Senior Conservatives are considering a scheme under which half the money available to students in the form of grants would be replaced by repayable loans.

It has also been suggested that the introduction of the scheme would be "sofened" by an extra £50m a year which would be made available for higher education students who do not qualify for grants.

But Mr Kinnock said in an interview on the BBC's *World at One* radio programme: "I am utterly against it, and unless it were very well established, and then posed enormous administrative problems, a Labour government would uproot any system that had been established."

He said that a mixture of loans and grants would main-

tain the consumer rights available since Victorian times to buyers of goods for cash. The first part of the Supply of Goods and Services Act takes effect today and extends strong legal protection to areas in which liability for faults has been obscure for generations.

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Emery wife 'devastated'

Speaking at her home at St George's Hill, Weybridge, Surrey, she added: "He underplayed his illness to me. He knew I had a job to do and being the professional he was didn't want to upset me."

"But I was in constant contact with the hospital and knew he was very ill. He was always well. The 16 years we knew each other will be treasured forever."

Obituary, page 12



Contracts inquiry draws Tory threat

By Tony Samstag

Conservative opposition leaders in the London Borough of Southwark have vowed to go to the police with details of controversial haulage contracts if they are not satisfied with the results of an independent inquiry.

Feelings are running so high over the issue that fights broke out on the floor of a committee room last month between Labour and Conservative councillors. Four officers of the south London council face disciplinary measures for walking out of an earlier meeting rather than discuss their reasons for awarding one contract to the second lowest of eight bidders.

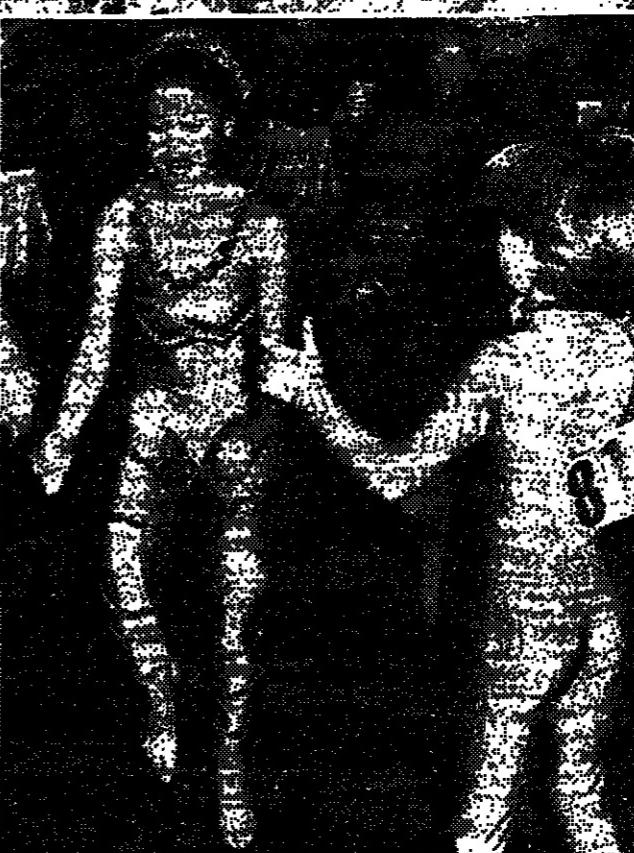
Godfrey Haulage, the company offering the lowest tender for haulage of excavated waste in 1982-83, was rejected allegedly because manual workers had threatened to "black" it over work done for Wandsworth council during a dustmen's strike. The difference in cost between Godfrey's tender and the next lowest, offered by E.D. Masons, would be about £10,000 to £15,000, Mr A.G. Corless, Southwark's chief executive and town clerk, estimated in a report on the controversy in November.

Mr John Heddle, Conservative MP for Lichfield and Tamworth, said he proposed to table new clauses to the Dentists Bill, which was given a second reading in the Lords last November, when it came to the Commons after the Christmas recess.

He added: "It is quite incredible that only veterinary surgeons qualified in anaesthesia are allowed to administer a general anaesthetic to animals, while anyone apparently is allowed to administer a general anaesthetic to a human being".

The officers facing disciplinary action are Mr Tony Wragg, borough engineer, and three of his assistants, Mr Peter Widcup, Mr John Haynes, and Mr John O'Neill. Mr Corless has recommended "severe reprimands and final warnings" for Mr Wragg and Mr Haynes in particular.

All were suspended on full pay after the walk out, but have since been reinstated, after apologizing to the public services committee, pending the results of the inquiry.



Search for a disco title

Young dancers in search of a title at the Hammersmith Palais in London yesterday. They were finalists in the Pye Disco Kiddie Championships, which have attracted more than 30,000 children, aged between 6 and 15. Above: Jane Leybo, aged 8, from Streatham, and top (left to right): Bea Dalton, Kerry Arrowsmith and Tracy Bishop, all aged 11, waiting to go on. (Photograph: John Voos).

Eire hits beefburger barrier

Irish meat exporters are lamenting that Britain is the only EEC country in which they can sell beefburgers (Hugh Clayton writes). The failure of the EEC to harmonize its burger laws had enabled almost the entire community to erect trade barriers against such products from the Republic of Ireland.

The Irish initiative to implement the long-standing proposed minced meat directive has been frustrated, the Irish Livestock and Meat Board said in its annual report. The Dublin Government was therefore trying to secure support for the inclusion of such uncooked factory meat products as beefburgers in Community rules for fresh meat.

While British beef production is thought to have dropped by about six per cent in 1982 to well below a million tonnes, exports from the Irish Republic rose by nine per cent of 120,000 tonnes.

The board said that Britain received about half of the Republic's meat exports in 1982, with the other half being shared about equally between the rest of the EEC and countries outside the Community.

Two years after the death, Mr Abrol, who received a fine and a suspended sentence, is still practising dentistry, Mr Heddle said. He found that situation "disgraceful" and added that the General Dental Council should suspend dentists convicted of manslaughter.

Mr Abrol said yesterday that he had appealed again to the Home Secretary.

The report suggested, among other things, an improvement in attempts to recruit from ethnic groups by providing ways of overcoming educational difficulties with extra training before they take police entrance examinations.

Mr Barry Foundling, of Tamworth, and Mr Robert Foundling, his sons, have asked Mr Heddle to use their mother's case to support his efforts to change the law.

While the police training board has been considering the potential of the Scarman report, the police advisory board, another Home Office group, has recently accepted 16 recommendations of a working party set up to improve recruiting before they take police entrance examinations.

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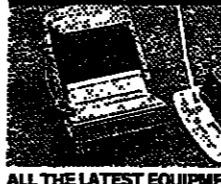
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Macmillan papers released

Cajolery and cunning led to house-building record

By David Walker and Peter Hennessy

Secret Cabinet papers newly released under the 30 year rule show how Mr Harold Macmillan combined cajolery, threat and sheer political cunning in 1952 to push through the biggest public house-building programme in British history.

Mr Macmillan, backed by Sir Winston Churchill, defeated attempts by Mr R. A. Butler, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to cut the housing programme for economic reasons and by Lord Woolton, the senior Conservative, to cut it because huge estates of Labour voters were being created.

Mr Macmillan's success as Minister for Housing and Local Government in building some 230,000 houses in 1952, 260,000 in the following year and more than 300,000 in 1954 helped to propel him to the premiership after Suez in 1957.

The Cabinet documents show Mr Macmillan had to despatch the Bank of England and foreign speculators. He argued for full-blooded social and housing spending to reduce working-class unrest.

But the archives show, too, that his political reputation was purchased at the cost of disrupting the balance of investment in the economy. Factory building was slowed down as

Mr Macmillan: despised Bank of England.

Paymaster-General, urged that the scheme be rejected. Among Lord Cherwell's reasons was the threat to "social harmony" that would be caused by a sharp devaluation.

The boxes of files for 1952 now available at the Public Record Office are full of details on less weighty topics. The Cabinet spent some time discussing who should sit at the Coronation of the Queen; Sir Winston Churchill was anxious to avoid the television cameras obtaining "close-ups" of her face during the ceremony. The Queen did not want the cameras in Westminster Abbey at all.

The Postmaster-General did battle with the Secretary for Scotland over new investment in television transmitters for Aberdeen. The Secretary for Scotland, who won the toss, warned Cabinet of the outcry if the Abberdonians with their "special relationship to the Royal Family" were denied an opportunity to see the Coronation on television.

Some hours were spent discussing the future of London's airports. A secret decision was made to go ahead with Gatwick even though there would be opposition from local Conservatives. Stansted was rejected as it was "badly sited for access to London".

A trenchant memorandum to the Prime Minister from his former wartime adviser, Lord Cherwell, then serving as

Music chart change to beat cheats

Changes have been made in the way the Top 40 popular music chart is compiled, aimed at ending "rigging" once and for all.

The first chart of 1983, published today, has been produced by Gallup, the opinion poll and research organization.

Mr Malcolm Mather, director and joint owner, hoped the electronic information gathering system would be speedier.

He added: "I am confident that we have made it so expensive to 'buy' a record into the charts that it is not worthwhile".

The system, which is being set up at a cost of £300,000 a year, will rely on a sample of 250 record shops.

Sales will be recorded and transmitted every week.

Previously shop assistants filled in forms which were collected by hand.

Crash kills 3 in family

Mrs Shirley Gibbing, aged 40, of Anscaster, near Grantham, Lincolnshire, died in hospital yesterday after a car crash, leaving only her teenage son alive out of a family of four.

Her husband Ronald, aged 45, an insurance agent, was killed and their daughter Elaine, aged 15, died later from injuries received in a head-on collision between two cars at Anscaster on December 23. Their son Ian, aged 13, had facial injuries. A London couple in the other car were also killed.

River plunge victim found

The body of Penelope Bannister, aged 10, of Holland Park Drive, Rhyd, who disappeared for nearly five days after a car driven by her sister, Victoria, plunged into the River Elwy, Clwyd, North Wales, was found yesterday, half a mile from the scene of the accident near St Asaph.

Victoria Bannister, aged 17, was killed instantly and Penelope's twin, Georgina, is seriously ill with internal injuries.

Typhoid suspect

A Norwich man, aged 30, is in isolation at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital with suspected typhoid. He had a routine operation after being admitted with suspected appendicitis and is believed to have just returned from a foreign holiday.

Whitehall brief

Sir Donald dispatches parting shots

By Peter Hennessy

Few permanent secretaries could, let alone would, go on the record about electricity prices pronounce on the travails of the Diplomatic Service and subject the Westminster lobby correspondents to some dexterous blackmail.

Sir Donald Maitland can because he retired from Whitehall on Friday, making free speech possible, and because his highly unusual career leaves him an authority on all three.

With 30 years Foreign Office experience he is saddened but not surprised at recent public and political hostility towards British diplomats, whom he describes as "one of the regular targets in our society, particularly when the going gets rough".

Telling the truth in diplomatic home, especially "when issues arise which touch the emotions", does not always inspire gratitude. "In my experience those ambassadors who err on the side of understatement are most readily listened to."

Sir Donald: new freedom.

Sir Donald has a slow, dry Scottish delivery and picks his words as if drafting a communiqué. On the Falklands, the Government was right, he said, to react the way it did. "The invasion having taken place".

Diplomacy and information policy lie in his recent past. But his most immediate preoccupation has been with fuel and power. His appointment to the permanent secretaryship of the United Nations Security Council, as Argentina had done, That

was "the road to international anarchy".

On Whitehall relations with Fleet Street, he recalled his days as Mr Edward Heath's press secretary: "I am not sure that anyone who has been at the Number 10 press office or has been a member of the lobby finds the non-attributable mass briefing a satisfactory way of doing business".

The remedy, Sir Donald said, lay in more on-the-record press conferences and the publication of more background information about policy choices, before ministers made up their minds. He reckoned that Lord Franks's idea of a code of practice on open government, monitored by a special Commons select committee, might be the way forward.

A more immediate threat than the "so-called arms race", he explained, was the increasing tendency of small and medium-size powers to ignore the mandatory resolutions of the United Nations Security Council, as Argentina had done. That

London Transport: 3

Ideals call for underwriters

By Michael Baily, Transport Editor

While preparing to write this article I had occasion to catch a Victoria Line Underground train from King's Cross.

The train was already in when I arrived on the platform, and the doors closed as a young man in front of me tried to board with a woman and five bags. His first bag was trapped in the door, and for what seemed an age he stood outside a stationary train trying to retrieve his bag while looking appealingly at the driver's cab a few yards away.

Eventually the driver put his head out, and the young man called "Can we get in?", adding to me: "We'll miss our train at Euston if we don't".

The driver looked at him wistfully, and with the remark: "There's another train behind" used what must have been amazing delicacy of touch to open the door enough to let the bag out without letting the young man in.

It is true that the young man should have got there earlier, and the driver was probably only obeying the rules. But that episode, possibly multiplied a thousand times a day, seems to encapsulate the problem of London Transport: it is yours.

Unfortunately the same myopic view is evident when one turns from the microcosm of customer - staff encounters

to the macrocosm of policy-making in County Hall.

The ruling party's "socialist

plan for transport" envisages free transport for all, and no redundancy for staff. It is an unrealistic view of life that unfortunately requires someone else to undertake it.

The most striking lesson of Hamburg for London is the unremitting attention of the transport providers to the needs of their customers. Hamburg has an attractive, reliable, and reasonably cheap public transport system because those who provide it work ceaselessly at making it fly.

Attention has already been drawn to the travelcard and inspector system, which reduces fraudulent travel to far below the London level. But it also has other advantages. It saves Hamburg the huge investment (estimated at more than £150m in London) of complex electronic barriers, and helped to cut staff by a third from 12,000 to 8,000 in a period when the service was expanding.

In London, advances towards labour-saving methods have been frustrated for years by union resistance, reinforced now by County Hall, who will not countenance efficiency measures by London Transport that "cost jobs".

Duplication of service, still widespread between London



Waterborne: President Reagan takes a ride in a Jeep while inspecting flood damage in Monroe, Louisiana.

Fisheries policy that pleases none and angers most

This month marks the first decade of British membership of the European Community. In the second of five articles by staff writers of The Times, John Young, Agriculture Correspondent, examines the effects of EEC membership on Britain's fishing industry. The series begins on December 20.

While farmers are assumed to have done well out of EEC membership, Britain's fishermen are seen to have fared badly. Their indignation touches a chord among the British public, which tends to regard farmers as greedy and quarelling, and fishermen as folk heroes, brave, resourceful, independent and our last line of defence against potential aggressors.

The most emotive view is that these splendid men have been betrayed, that successive governments have sold out their interests. Not only that, but, in return for the dubious advantages of EEC membership, we have handed over a rich national resource to be exploited by foreigners.

The plight in which the fishing industry finds itself today is due, as much as anything else, to changes in eating habits, aided and abetted by poor and unimaginative marketing.

In the last few years hundreds of fishermen have gone out of business. Although fresh fish counters are beginning to make a welcome reappearance in some supermarkets, most of what we eat is processed. The manufacturers of fish fingers and other such delicacies are happy to buy their raw material from Norway, Iceland or Canada, so long as the price is right.

As for those electricity prices, they were, Sir Donald said, his most intractable problem. He predicted they will form the greatest headache for his successor, Sir Kenneth Couzens.

Reading deliberately across a minefield of Scarpills and industrial lobbyists, he said: "The problem can only be resolved by a process of advance on a wide range of fronts". No communiqué was more polished or gave fewer hostages to fortune.

Leading article, page 11

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West Germans prepare for tough election

From Michael Binyon
Bonn

President Karl Carstens will announce in a televised address on Friday his momentous and long-awaited decision whether or not to call a general election on March 6.

Despite his obvious doubts about the constitutional legality of Dr Helmut Kohl's contrived loss of a parliamentary vote of confidence last month as a way of forcing new elections, the President, who will inform all party leaders of his decision in private talks tomorrow, is widely expected to agree to the unprecedented step.

West Germany's political parties are getting ready for what promises to be a tough election campaign.

The chancellor wants an election now for several reasons: because on assuming office he promised a nation which was upset at being left out of the decision-making process a chance to ratify or reject the new coalition formed in parliament; because he wants a mandate to carry through controversial policies of economic austerity and the stationing of new missiles in Germany; and, most important, because he thinks the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) can win.

Two things, however, have recently dented the Government's confidence in an easy victory: the triumph of the Social Democrats (SPD) in the recent Hamburg election, and the latest opinion polls which predict a dismal defeat for the Free Democrats.



Carstens: important decision tomorrow

On top of that, Mr Yuri Andropov's latest offer to reduce the number of Soviet SS 20 missiles has brought the central issue of defence and missile deployment into the election in a way that is likely to help the Social Democrats.

In Hamburg the SPD captured control of the city state with an absolute majority, sharply cutting back the CDU vote and re-establishing themselves in traditional SPD territory.

The result owes much to the skill of the Social Democratic

Karamanlis chides Papandreu in public

From Mario Modiano
Athens

Latent disagreements have suddenly surfaced between President Karamanlis and Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Prime Minister, over the Government's handling of crucial domestic and foreign issues.

Mr Karamanlis, in an unusually candid new year message to the people, urged the Government more or less to brush aside ideological constraints and show greater realism in tackling the problems with Turkey and dealing with the stagnant economy.

"Above all," he said, "we must not allow dissension to weaken our internal front while we have an open and dangerous external front."

The President added: "Let there be no mistake. If our dispute with Turkey is prolonged unduly, it may develop into a painful adventure for both our peoples".

President Karamanlis, when he was Prime Minister, was the architect of the Greek-Turkish diplomatic dialogue which served for years as a hedge against sudden crises.

The dialogue was broken off by the government 15 months ago and, despite some half-hearted attempts since, it has not been resumed.

What happens to add to this anxiety is that in case of a confrontation with Turkey, Greece can hardly count on the West for support, considering its antagonistic attitude towards Nato and the United States.

The President does not seem all too pleased with the Government's economic performance. Persistent inflation and rising unemployment recently forced it into a quasi-monetary U-turn that led to a pay freeze for 1983.

Mr Karamanlis's message endorsed the Government's call for greater productivity, but also alluded to errors committed: "We must conform", he said, "with certain classical, unfailing, economic principles".

The President openly censured the Government for its recent practice of blaming the country's economic troubles on past governments, including those headed by Mr Karamanlis himself, and the official tendency to include in the term "democratic forces" only the ruling Socialists and the Communists.

Tourists flock to China's martial arts monastery

From David Bonavia, Shaolin, northern China

Restoration work is in progress at the ancient monastery here which is reputed to be the cradle of two of East Asia's most important cultural traditions: Zen Buddhism and martial arts. Chinese and foreign tourists, including many Japanese, are flocking to the coaching Young Chinese couples take highly posed snaps of each other in the Forest of Stupas - a lovely old cemetery where stone edifices commemorate famous monks from as long ago as the Tang dynasty (between the seventh and tenth centuries).

A few old monks preside over the altars where the faithful leave small offerings of cash and burn incense. Martial arts, which became karate in Korea and Japan, are no longer taught at the monastery although sometimes boys from distant parts of the country show up begging to be trained, but they are sent home.

There is an official martial arts training school near by, but

mayor, Herr Klaus von Dohnanyi, the popularity, and tough campaigning of Helmut Schmidt, the former chancellor, a native of Hamburg, and the determination of voters to end the city's shaky dependence on the votes of the unpredictable Greens - all local factors.

Bun Hamburg, the last test of electoral opinion before March, cannot be dismissed as untypical. National issues played an unusually large part in the campaign and voters, who turned out in record numbers, were clearly passing judgment on Dr Kohl's first 80 days.

Hamburg also demonstrated what national opinion polls have recently confirmed - the continuing disillusion with the Free Democrats. The latest poll gives them 3 per cent of the vote, well below the minimum needed to capture seats.

The SDP has taken heart from Hamburg. Herr Hans-Joachim Vogel, its candidate for Chancellor, announced over the weekend that he will visit Washington and Moscow in the next 10 days for talks with President Reagan and Mr Yuri Andropov.

Though he specifically renounced any vote-catching publicity trips two months ago, his talks with Mr Andropov made him the first leading Western politician to see the new Soviet leader since the funeral of Mr Brezhnev. He can only help his image here, especially if he comes back with any further Soviet suggestions of ways to compromise on the missile issue.

Slow start for 'official' unions in Poland

Warsaw (Reuters) - Poland's new government-sponsored trade unions, set up after Solidarity was outlawed, began formally working yesterday with little interest from workers and a tentative approach from activists.

The new-style unions are being formed initially only at the level of individual enterprises, unlike Solidarity, which was organized on regional lines and attracted three out of every four workers in 16 months.

More than 2,500 unions have been registered, but only a small number of workers at any factory or company have so far involved themselves with the founding committees operating since a new labour code was adopted in October.

"We are not conducting any major recruitment and propaganda campaign. We want things to be as natural and normal as possible," said Mr Zbigniew Kowalski, the temporary chairman of a committee at Warsaw's Huta Warszawa steelworks.

He said about 300 of the plant's 17,000 employees had involved themselves so far, and that it was not necessary for an overwhelming proportion of the workers to belong. "We Poles tend to think in terms of all or nothing - that is unhealthy and unnatural," he said.

"If after a year we get 10 to 15 per cent of the workers to join then that will be a success."

He conceded that there had been abuse from some workers



Happier new year? - Mr Lech Walesa and his family leaving church on Sunday.

who objected to the new unions, including people who tried to dissuade him from taking part, and an anonymous threatening call.

A spokesman for the new body being formed at the Ursus tractor plant, also in Warsaw, said 200 of the 12,000 employees had so far expressed interest in joining. I would be starting a recruiting drive and hoped for elections later this year.

The authorities, nervous of the re-emergence of the kind of political challenge posed by Solidarity, have said national union structures will be formed only gradually over three years.

They have given wide publicity to the registration of new unions in the official press and on television, particularly emphasizing participation by some former Solidarity members.

But they have conceded that general interest is still minimal. The government newspaper *Repubblica* said: "We should not conceal the truth that all beginnings are difficult. Because divisions in society have not been fully overcome and resentment has still not been eliminated this start is especially difficult."

Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, said he was not interested in joining the new unions. He believed only about 172 of the 17,000 employees at the Lenin shipyards, his old workplace and the cradle of Solidarity, had joined so far.

But they have conceded that creation of new unions would be undemocratic. He would like to play some role in unions in the future. "But the new unions in their present form do not interest me". Party members have apparently not taken a major role in the first phase of the unions, and many workers believe this is to counter fears that the party intends to exert a big influence.

Argentina sticks to its guns on Falklands

Buenos Aires, (Reuters) - Señor Juan Ramón Aguirre Lanari, Argentine Foreign Minister, said over the weekend that his country would continue to demand "full and legitimate sovereignty over the Falkland Islands.

In a televised address to mark the 150th anniversary of Britain's occupation of the islands, Señor Aguirre Lanari urged Britain to comply with the UN General Assembly resolution calling for renewed talks on the dispute.

"Illegal occupation may perhaps give the United Kingdom temporary control of the territory... but it will never grant it the full and legitimate sovereignty our country will continue to demand in every international forum."

He made only a brief reference to last year's war, started by Argentina's invasion of the islands.

"For our soldiers, the promise is that they did not fight in vain, to our dead, the commitment that new generations of Argentines will be born not too far in the future in the land where they fell," he said.

On Sunday, a group of about 20 war veterans, former conscripts, marked the anniversary by singing the national anthem with their backs turned on the Presidential Palace.

They also chanted slogans against "Yankee and British imperialism" and the military Government that led them to war.

LONDON AND THE TRANSPORT BILL

London's traffic is a mess. And we all know it!

- Our roads are snarled up - and they're not getting any better.
- Fares on our buses and tubes are the highest in the world - yet the services are going rapidly downhill.
- Much of London Transport's system needs modernising - but the money's just not there.

We've seen that increased fares drive passengers away - and fewer passengers pay even higher fares for a worsening service.

Obviously something must be done to put things right. London needs, and deserves, a lasting solution to its transport needs.

WHAT IS NEEDED?

The GLC is responsible for London's transport. We've first-hand knowledge and experience of the capital's transport problems.

- London needs a better bus and tube service - at prices that Londoners can afford.

- London needs more jobs - and cheaper fares would attract more business back into town.

- London Transport services need the same subsidies as local British Rail services - then we'd have uniform fares for all Londoners.

- London needs to reduce accidents, pollution and traffic congestion - which would happen if people returned to public transport.

HOW WOULD WE DO IT?

The GLC has a 'Balanced Plan' which we consider conforms with our statutory duties and those of London Transport. And these are some of the benefits as we see it:

- It would be a move towards the integration and simplification of public transport in London
- It would improve efficiency
- It would result in future savings
- It would see an end to the unacceptable cycle of higher fares/fewer passengers
- It would give London Transport the stability and some of the money it needs to modernise

- It provides for a reduction of fares costing the same as an average 25% fares cut and an increased use of London Transport.

We believe that this would go a long way towards meeting London's transport needs. And it reflects our determination to keep the best interests of the ratepayers to the fore.

WHAT ABOUT THE GOVERNMENT?

The Government also has ideas. They were outlined in the White Paper on the same day that a new Transport Bill was published.

Both show that the Government simply doesn't understand what London's real transport problems, let alone needs, are.

But how could they, considering how fast they're pushing their proposals through?

Their proposals do give provisional guidelines for public transport subsidies - but they're based on a number of serious misconceptions. A system based on these guidelines would not allow the desired simplification and integration which could only be achieved by a reduction in fares.

WHAT DO LONDONERS THEMSELVES SAY?

A recent independent survey showed that a majority of those interviewed thought that more subsidy - resulting in lower fares - should be found for London Transport. The present subsidy is about 27% while most other cities in the world average something like 50%.

In fact central Government only contributes 3% to the running of London Transport - the rest comes from London's ratepayers and farepayers.

The figures speak for themselves.

We believe:

- The Transport Bill and provisional guidance do not recognise London's problems and needs.
- If we were to follow the Government's guidelines the whole public transport system would continue to decline.

We believe that these are matters that should not be decided by central Government but by those elected by Londoners to speak for London as a whole. That is what we understand by local democracy - and that is what is under attack.

IF YOU AGREE please send the attached coupon to your MP or, better still, write asking him or her to oppose the Transport Bill.

TO: The Member of Parliament FOR
House of Commons, Westminster, London

I call upon you to oppose the Transport Bill unless it is amended and ask that the Government gives adequate subsidy to assist the GLC in providing a transport system that meets Londoners' real needs.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Signed: _____

This advertisement is placed by the Greater London Council as part of a campaign in association with the Metropolitan Counties and the AMA.

Keep Local Transport Local GLC Working for London

Lebanon and Israel still wrangle about agenda

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The elusive goal of normalizing relations between Israel and Lebanon continued to dog attempts to reach agreement on a formal 'agenda' for the new series of talks between the two countries which continued yesterday with American participation in the battered Lebanese town of Khalde.

The third round of negotiations inside a week broke up with no agreement on the crucial agenda, and attempts to find a way around this formidable sticking point will resume on Thursday at Kiryat Shmona in northern Israel.

The continuing differences between Lebanon's desire to concentrate on troop withdrawal and Israel's wish for an agreement approaching a de facto peace treaty have confirmed predictions that the talks are likely to be tough, complex, and protracted.

A determined effort to solve the agenda problem was made before the opening of yesterday's plenary sessions in the heavily guarded Lebanon Beach Hotel, when the three delegations met in private session, designed to overcome the stalemate.

Despite the disagreements, which have so far resisted American diplomatic moves to break the deadlock, Mr Antoine Fattal, the chief Lebanese negotiator, was quoted as acknowledging that Israel had

shown some flexibility. He voiced the hope that an agreed formula would eventually be reached.

Before talking began in the seaside town five miles south of Beirut — scene of some of the fiercest fighting of the war — Israeli sources emphasized that their delegation was prepared to compromise on terminology if it would not abandon the demand that the principle of future good neighbourly relations be a part of the discussions.

One possible compromise is an interim troop withdrawal by both Israel and Syria, plus an almost complete evacuation of Palestinian guerrillas, combined with an understanding that political talks on future relations will be held later.

The Begin Government's insistence on normalization being included as a central topic has already provoked internal criticism in Israel where there is widespread public support for bringing home the troops.

A strongly worded editorial in yesterday's *Jerusalem Post* says: "By pursuing the will of the wisp of full normalization, this country may only be getting itself bogged down in a procedural wrangle that would impede its disengagement from Lebanon."

In a separate development the Israelis revealed that last Friday, five single-barrel Katyusha rocket launchers were

discovered inside southern Lebanon less than three miles from the Israeli border. All were pointed towards upper Galilee, the vulnerable area which in June 6 invasion was launched last year to prevent a future Palestinian attack.

BEIRUT: The battle-scarred port of Tripoli in north Lebanon was quiet but tense yesterday after a weekend of vicious fighting between pro and anti-Syrian factions which went on late on Sunday. (Reuter reports)

Lebanese media yesterday put the death toll for the weekend fighting, which included artillery and rocket duels and street battles, at about 17, but bad communications and the dangerous situation made an exact count difficult.

The state radio said two people, Lebanese army corporal and a woman, were killed.

Tripoli's leading politician, Mr Rashed Karami, a former prime minister, appealed on Sunday to Syria, whose peace-keeping force is in overall control of the city, to send an envoy to halt the fighting, although previous Syrian missions have failed.

The warring factions, the pro-Syrian Arab Democratic Party and the anti-Syrian Popular Resistance, have been fighting periodically in Tripoli for least two years.



No progress to report: Reporters besiege Mr Antoine Fattal, head of the Lebanese delegation, but he has little to say.

Andropov to meet his allies

From David Blow
Vienna

An atmosphere of secrecy surrounds the Warsaw Pact summit that is due to begin in Prague today. The summit has been given little advance publicity in the Soviet block media and only Western correspondents already accredited in Prague are being allowed in to cover it.

This first formal meeting between the East European leaders and the Mr Yuri Andropov, the new Soviet party leader, is expected to be used to explain Moscow's latest disarmament proposals. However, it will also provide an opportunity for Mr Andropov to get to know his allies better and to unfold new Soviet approaches in other areas.

There are not likely to be any significant differences of opinion on defence and foreign policy matters and the East European leaders would undoubtedly welcome any disarmament agreements that would enable them to reduce their big defence budgets.

So far only Romania has spoken publicly for about the need to reduce defence spending, calling for a 20 per cent cut by 1983.

The controversy continues, however, after evidence in a court martial a few days ago, when Air Force Sergeant Joseph Ogidi, a member of the Luo tribe, was sentenced to death for treason. During the trial sergeant Ogidi was said to have told the authorities investigating the case that he approached Mr Odinga six months before the coup attempt took place, and asked for his support, which was promised.

Sergeant Ogidi said he returned back to other leaders of the conspiracy on his meeting with Mr Odinga, who later gave them more than £2,000 in cash.

However, these and other issues of substance will not be

Congress convenes for session of battles with White House

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Congress convened yesterday for a session which will be dominated by economic issues and is expected to be characterized by a series of tough battles between Capitol Hill and the White House.

The new Congress, the 98th, will be more liberal and independent than its predecessor which finished its work just before Christmas. In the House of Representatives there are 80 new members, of whom 57 are Democrats.

Democrats made a net gain of 26 in last November's elections, giving them an expanded majority over the Republicans in the House of 269 to 165.

There is one vacancy created by the death of Representative Jack Swigert, a former astronaut.

Republicans retain their 54-46 majority in the Senate where there are five new faces, three Republicans and two Democrats.

In fact during the lame duck session which ended just before Christmas, both houses of Congress had already begun to show great independence, notably by blocking production funds for the MX programme.

One of the first battles is likely to be over legislation for a jobs programme. Leaders of both parties have made known their intention to reintroduce public works jobs Bills despite the President's strong opposition to job-creation programmes.

The President can also expect strong congressional resistance on the budget, particularly if he tries to make more cuts in social programmes. Congress favours

cuts in defence spending and tax increases to help reduce the budget deficit.

One of the main problems facing the President as he begins the new year is that the coalition of Republicans and conservative Democrats which he relied on to approve his legislative programme during the past two years has largely eroded.

Many of the conservative Democrats have deserted him while some right-wing Republicans have also expressed dissatisfaction at the compromises which the President has recently forced to take, such as the 5 cent gallon tax increase on petrol.

Wet holiday: Before President Reagan returned to Washington he visited flood-ravaged Monroe, Louisiana, and rode through the water in a jeep to broadcast a message of support from the local radio station (Christopher Thomas writes from New York).

He then stood on dry ground while photographers paddled towards him in an overloaded rowing boat. When they arrived he promptly grabbed a shovel and for several minutes shovelled sand into

the truck.

The trip was arranged with handyman notice and local dignitaries were receiving telephone calls from harried White House staff throughout the night. Security was not up to standard, although a helicopter hovered above the town throughout the two-hour visit.

Budget differences, page 15

Gandhi family feud

Son's widow challenges Premier at the polls

Delhi, (Reuter) — Mrs Maneka Gandhi, the daughter-in-law of Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Prime Minister, has joined forces with a film star-politician to challenge the Indian leader in state elections tomorrow.

The local assembly elections are being held in the southern states of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, both strongholds of Mrs Gandhi's Congress (I) Party, and the remote Marxist-ruled north-eastern state of Tripura.

Mrs Maneka Gandhi's fledgling political party, known as the Sanjay Vichar Manch, is contesting elections for the first time, campaigning in a token five seats in Andhra Pradesh.

Maneka is the widow of Mrs Gandhi's youngest son, Sanjay, who died in an air crash in 1980. She has allied herself with Mr N. T. Ramam Rao, the screen idol-turned-politician, whose Telugu Desham Party has taken Andhra Pradesh by storm.

The rise of Telugu Desam has compelled Mrs Indira Gandhi to put the full weight of her personal prestige and political skill behind the Congress campaign to defend the state, which her party has ruled since 1955 and where she has her own parliamentary seat.

Maneka has put herself in direct confrontation with her mother-in-law by actively backing Mr Ramam Rao's crusade against the Congress Party and highlighting her feud with the Prime Minister.

Political sources say Mr Ramam Rao, the star of almost 300 films, made Maneka an ally in order to carry the Gandhi family dispute into the campaign and highlight the Prime Minister's weaknesses. Maneka has been campaigning alongside Mr Ramam Rao.

Her differences with the Prime Minister came into the open last March, when Mrs Gandhi ordered her to leave her official Delhi residence. Since then, the young journalist has been busy building up the Manch, named after her late husband, into a political organization, criss-crossing India making speeches criticizing her mother-in-law's rule.

Many politicians do not consider her as a political force but Mr Ramam Rao obviously feels the tie-up can pay dividends. The family feud has been highlighted in the campaign by the presence of Sanjay's elder brother, Rajiv, who has taken over his mother's role as a political successor to the Prime Minister.

In a speech last week, Mr

Mrs Gandhi: Forced to enter fray

Sanjay's widow: Film idol as ally

Rama Rao, who is campaigning for clean government and a better deal for the Telugu-speaking people of Andhra Pradesh, said it was Telugu chivalry that made him take in Maneka. She had been thrown out of Mrs Gandhi's house with her infant son in the dead of night, he said.

"Do you think we can get justice from such a person?" he asked.

"Never," the crowd shouted back.

In speech after speech, Mrs Gandhi has been urging voters to reject regional parties like Telugu Desam and vote for the Congress Party, which she is presenting as the party of national unity and economic progress.

£10m bank robbery gang 'may be Swedes'

After making a number of arrests, police are close to solving the £10m bank robbery in the city of Marbella, sources said in Madrid (Harry Debenham writes). The robbery is the biggest in Spanish history.

The report came one day after Police Commissioner Antonio Pascual said in a radio interview of foreigners, possibly of Swedish nationality. Thieves broke into a Banco de Andalucia branch over the Christmas weekend and emptied all 186 safe-deposit boxes, making off with an estimated £10m in cash, jewels, and other valuables.

The exact amount is unknown because of the failure of some holders of deposit boxes to furnish police with inventories of their missing valuables.

"Various persons" were arrested over a period of several days, beginning last Thursday, sources said. They did not identify the suspects but they were believed to be people under suspicion of disposing of some of the loot.

Sources said those under arrest were interrogated in Malaga and taken to Granada. Three kidnap children freed

Como (Reuter) — Three Italian children were reunited with their families yesterday after police freed one from kidnappers and two others were released by their captors.

Police raided a lakeside villa to find Davide Agnati aged eight, held prisoner. They arrested three men, and not far away, a police patrol from Vercelli found Filippo Bau, aged 16 and his sister Monica, aged 12, wandering along a motorway.

Golden age

Peking (Reuter) — Police have reimbursed a former Shanghai businessman who threw away 11lb of gold bars in 1966 for fear of being branded a capitalist in the Cultural Revolution. Property is being returned to victims, and last week police paid Mr Yan Mou £20,000, the value of the gold he did not recover.

Briton sacked

Lusaka (Reuter) — The Anglican Church in Zambia has dismissed a British lay worker for sending home a letter which described local priests as rogues. Mr Ronald Carver was sacked as secretary of the Zambia Anglican Council at the weekend and is expected to leave the country soon.

Pole gives up

Warsaw (AFP) — Mr Boguslaw Szybalski, a member of the outlawed Solidarnosc executive committee, surrendered to the authorities in Elblag, near Gdansk, yesterday, after three months on the run, PAP reported. He was released after questioning.

Seretse death

Gaborone (Reuter) — Mr Lonyekete Seretse, the Botswana Vice-President, died yesterday after a long illness. Mr Seretse, who was 62, had been undergoing treatment for an undisclosed ailment. He was a cousin of the late President Sir Seretse Khama.

Car killings

Caserta, Italy (AP) — Police discovered yesterday the charred bodies of a 17-year-old youth and his two cousins who had been killed in a Mafia-style ambush. The bodies were found in the smouldering wreckage of a car parked near here.

Turkish tragedy

Ankara (Reuter) — Six people died and 15 were injured when a recently-completed seven-storey building collapsed yesterday in the south-eastern Turkish city of Diyarbakir. Most of the victims were children and women.

Catholic loss

Beaverton, Oregon (AP) — The world's oldest Roman Catholic priest died on Sunday, aged 105. Archbishop Edward Howard, had led the church in western Oregon for 40 years.

Haiti claim

Port-au-Prince (AP) — A Haitian underground group has claimed responsibility for a car bombing near the presidential palace that killed four people and injured nine on Saturday.

Iran amnesty

Tehran (AFP) — To mark the prophet Muhammad's birthday on Sunday, 528 people have been granted an amnesty. However, nine people were executed in the provinces.

Unexpected bill

Bonn (Reuter) — The West German Government's free postage scheme for parcels to Poland over November and December has cost £2.5m, almost twice what was expected.

Kenya puzzles over fate of Odinga

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

Although the *Nairobi Times*, led its front page yesterday with the headline "Odinga is picked up", police officials here have denied that Mr Odinga, a former Vice-President of Kenya and a controversial political figure, has been arrested.

Mr Odinga was Vice-President until he formed a short-lived opposition party in 1966 and was detained on orders of the late President Kenyatta between 1969 and 1971. He is again the centre of controversy, after allegations that he had recently tried to get his support to the unsuccessful coup last August.

He was expelled from the ruling Kenya African National Union earlier this year after allegedly calling for the formation of a second party. Since November he has been restricted to his house at Kisumu, on the shores of Lake Victoria in western Kenya.

The *Nairobi Times* report said he was picked up from his

home last Friday by five plainclothes police officers, but added that his subsequent whereabouts were unknown.

A large crowd, mainly members of Mr Odinga's Luo tribe, gathered outside the house, but later dispersed. Police here say they have no information on his arrest and relatives of Mr Odinga have also denied the reports.

The controversy continues, however, after evidence in a court martial a few days ago, when Air Force Sergeant Joseph Ogidi, a member of the Luo tribe, was sentenced to death for treason. During the trial sergeant Ogidi was said to have told the authorities investigating the case that he approached Mr Odinga six months before the coup attempt took place, and asked for his support, which was promised.

Sergeant Ogidi said he returned back to other leaders of the conspiracy on his meeting with Mr Odinga, who later gave them more than £2,000 in cash.

However, these and other issues of substance will not be

resolved at the pendency of the South African adversary.

"Even though we celebrate a national holiday, they park their Jeeps and armoured cars up there," he said, gesturing to the hills on two sides of this tawdry border town of 5,000 people.

The Government of President Samora Machel and the ANC say Mozambique insurgents do not use Mozambican territory as a jumping-off point for attacks into South Africa. But Mozambique does give ANC supporters refuge and officials in Maputo, just 45 miles from the frontier, say they are concerned that Mozambique may become a target of Pretoria's commandos after their attack on ANC refugee houses in Lesotho that killed 41.

The officer's complaint underscored the delicacy of relations between black-ruled Mozambique and white-minority-governed South Africa, especially at this frontier post where the Maputo Government accused South Africa late in November of massing troops for an invasion.

Pretoria denied the accusation and said Mozambique was looking for a pretext to bring in Cuban troops. The Mozambicans themselves say the "several hundred" South African soldiers, concentrated at Komatiport, opposite Res-

Harare, to guard the Beira-Mutare fuel pipeline and road and rail lines.

The Zimbabweans have the advantage of resembling the local populations in appearance and speech — the Shona language is spoken both in Zimbabwe and in the middle of Mozambique.

The sources said foreign diplomats were told at a Foreign Ministry briefing on the alleged Komatiport build-up that Mozambique could not rule out "exceptional measures" if it were threatened. Western diplomats say there are a few hundred Soviet block military men in Mozambique, but acting mainly as advisers or instructors in the Mozambique military academy, not in a combat unit role.

<p

See what they're teaching our kids these days.

At the moment there are over 25,000 microcomputers in British schools.

Under the current DOI subsidised scheme, that number is set to increase and it is reckoned that within two years virtually every child at school will have regular daily access to a microcomputer.

How they use the computer, and how it can help in their education and development is, naturally, of considerable interest to every parent.

But how can the layman begin to understand this new technology?

To meet this need is the main aim of the BBC's massive Computer Literacy Project, which includes courses, books, software and a number of major television series.

A new series starts very soon, and it would be very useful to have, or have access to a microcomputer in order to make the most of it.

Now this is not as daunting as it

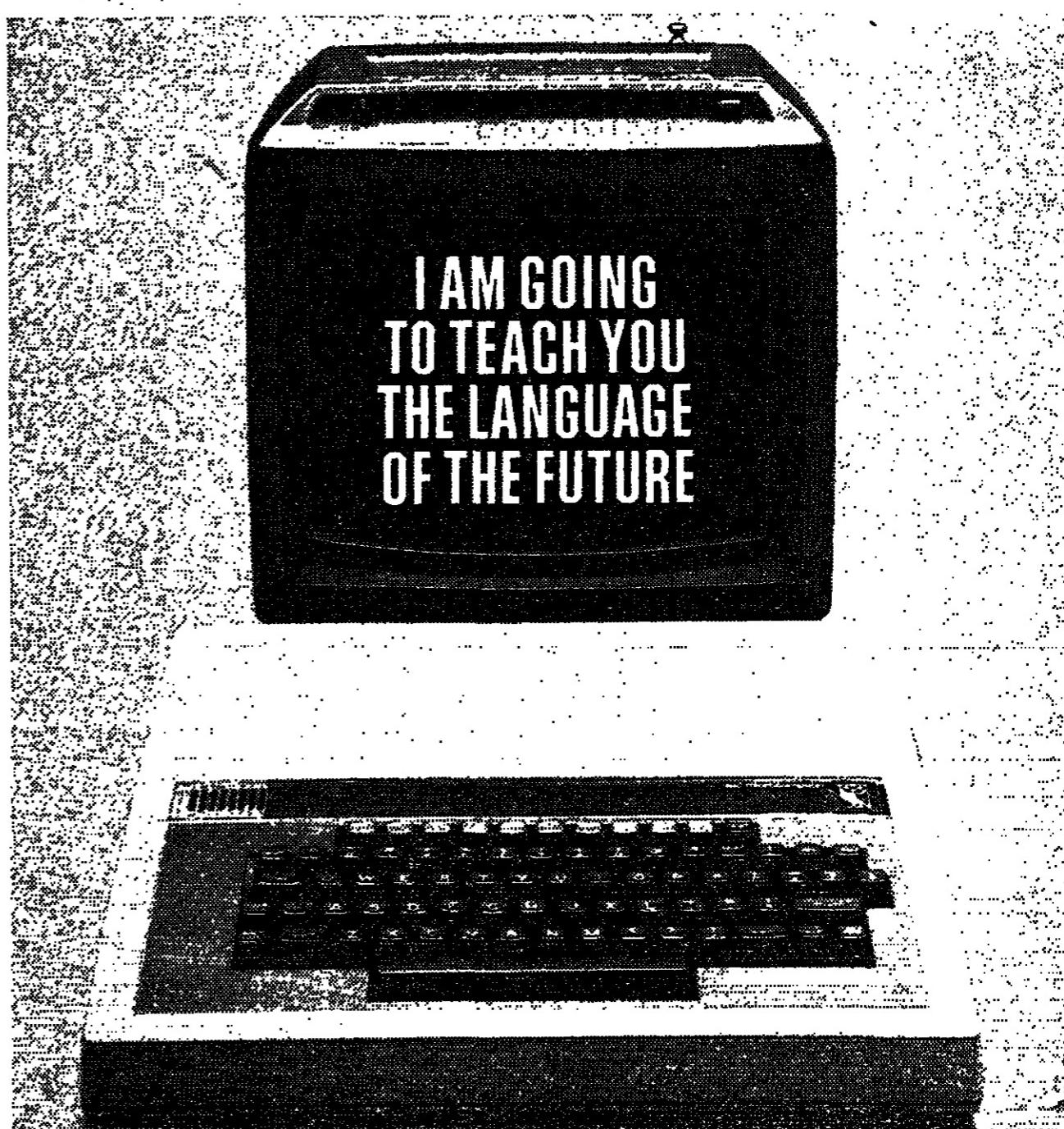
sounds. The BBC Microcomputer – one of the principal machines used in the series – actually costs less than most video recorders. (You can get a BBC Micro for as little as £299.)

It is light, compact, and as you will see, easy to use. It plugs into your TV, and has a wide range of programs including computer games. It has a real typewriter keyboard, and can, with a special adaptor, take computer programs straight from BBC's Ceefax service. These will start in March.

It is also most likely the computer your children will be familiar with at school – over 75% of machines now being ordered under the DOI scheme are BBC Micros.

If you would like to have details of where you can buy one to use with the series, telephone 01-200 0200.

Or, for more information, send a stamped addressed envelope to PO Box 7, London W3 6XJ.



The BBC Microcomputer System.
Designed, produced and distributed by Acorn Computers Limited.

THE ARTS

Galleries

Exotic and challenging view of Shakespeare

Matta: Storming the Tempest

Riverside Studios

Per Kirkeby

Nigel Greenwood

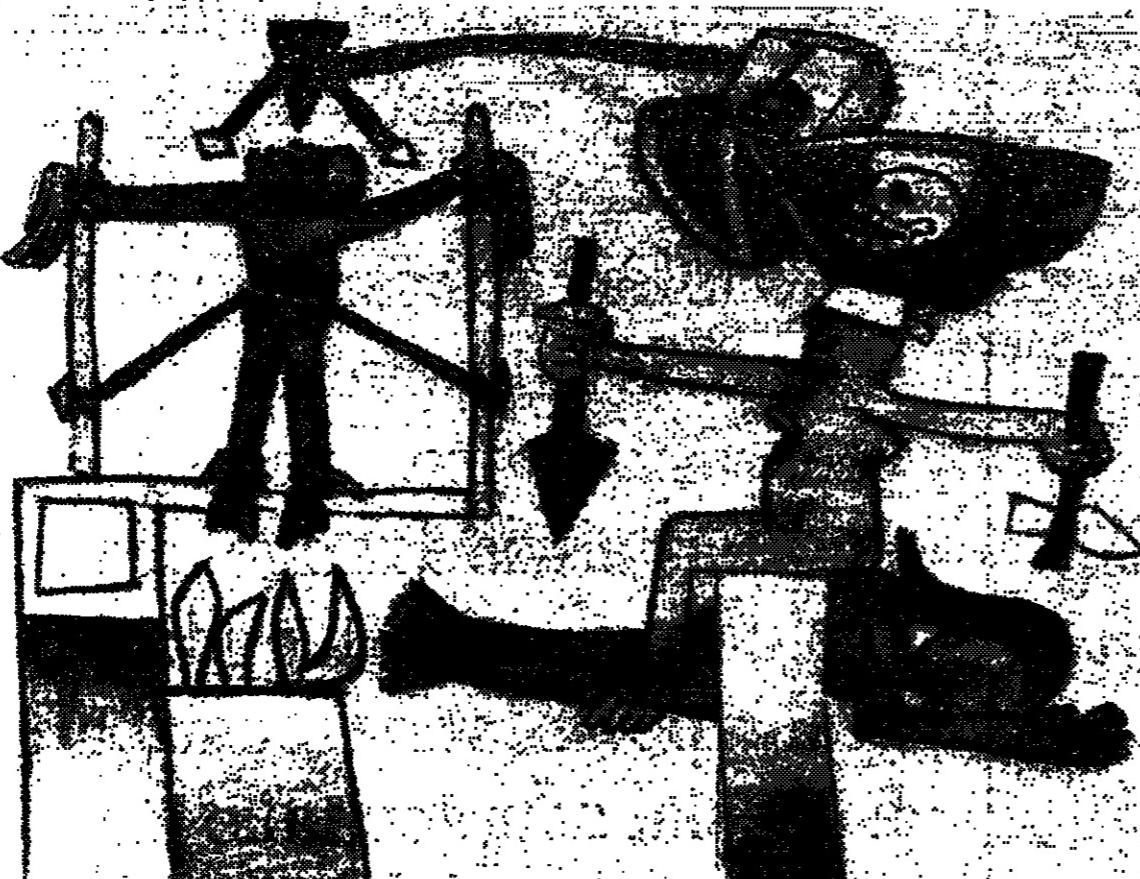
Chris Baker

Warwick Arts Trust

Though we tend to rattle on about the universality of Shakespeare, we often take it amiss if some foreigner dares to bring us his own interpretation. It may be very interesting, of course, but all too frequently we measure it largely in terms of its wrongness, i.e., its distance from the way that any true-born Englishman would be likely to see the same subject. It would be advisable for anyone who thinks like that to steer clear of Riverside Studios until January 23, unless he wants his ideas radically and permanently changed. Specifically, on *The Tempest*, at any rate, if he has begun to be softened up by Nureyev's ballet version, he may be partially prepared for the savage splendour of Matta's views on the subject, but even so they are likely to come as a grave shock to the system.

Salutary, though. What we have here is a collection of more than 20 large-scale works in pastel on paper, or sometimes canvas, under the general title *Storming the Tempest*. The image, as of a citadel which has to be fiercely attacked in order to give up its secrets, is startlingly apt. If we think of *The Tempest* primarily as a late Shakespearian romance, a fairly comfortable play which, though it has its difficult bits along the way, is predestined to end up in forgiveness and reconciliation, then we could well have difficulty in even recognizing the literary base of the drawings we see here, unless forewarned. These are images of devastating candour, summoning up a dark world of ritual, cruelty and violence. Not even a version of these qualities which has much to do with England: the most evident connections are with the Pre-Colombian art of Mexico.

For example, the drawing (one of the largest) entitled *The Realm of Sycorax*, which depicts one man being slow-roasted over the flames while a blindfold female figure with a grinning skull on her head prepares to wile away and spear in some kind of Aztec sacrifice. And what does that



Key work in Matta's vision: "The Realm of Sycorax".

have to do with the play? Not very much, one might say, since Sycorax and her cruelties will have been banished from the island before the play starts. And yet this seems to be a key work in Matta's vision. Prospero's rule is scarcely better, and the quotations which are attached to the other drawings in the show all serve to remind us how much violent imagery, how many curses and threats of dire punishment there are in the text.

So, this is not a "balanced" view. But why should it be? Every artist, after all, takes what he needs from his source material, or responds to what he responds to. In a quite unexpected way Matta seems to have found in *The Tempest* a subject which focuses a lot of his past career into one powerful statement. The surrealistic "automatic drawing" style of the late Thirties in Paris, the connexions with the New York Abstract Expressionists in the Forties (before, of course, they were properly speaking Abstract Expressionists), the studies of Mexican art, the postwar residence in Europe and latterly Britain, even the

strange (and not very appealing) nebular swirls he has been painting in the last few years (as in the *New Spirit* show at the Academy), all fuse together here with a force and vitality amazing for an artist in his seventies.

The earliest works in this show (or so one would guess from internal evidence) begin with the nebular swirls, appropriately enough for instant images of *The Tempest* and of *Ariel*. But then the powerfully defined forms which seemed to be wrapped in and concealed by the swirling lines emerge, and we enter Matta's own world. It is tempting to call his work here symbolic, but finally it is nothing so indirect. Characters and events are simply reduced to their prime constituent. *The Master of the Ship* (in the storm) is reduced to a shouting mouth, *Stephano* to a gobbling mouth, *Trinculo* to a giant phallus. Caliban, whenever he appears, is a lesser Mexican god, Ariel a many-limbed harpy, even when he is not pretending to be one. Prospero's threats of punishment to Ariel come

out as *The Devoured*, in which a skull has just snapped its jaws shut on a helpless human head. There is little on this island which gives delight and hurt, not, though *The Banquet* is, appropriately calm after the storm. As a whole, the show has the extraordinary effect of modifying our attitudes to two different ways of life: neither *The Tempest* nor Matta will ever seem the same again.

Another painter included in the *New Spirit* in Painting show (and in *Zeilgalerie* in Berlin), Per Kirkeby, now gets his first one-man show in London at Nigel Greenwood, 41 Sloane Gardens, until January 22. Kirkeby is rather more inclined to abstraction than most of this group (as we have come, willy-nilly, if not always appropriately, to think of them). But it is the kind of abstraction which very clearly has some sort of representational base - mostly, one would imagine, in landscape, though the gallery has a theory that the recent pregnancy of his wife, whose name he has given to one of his usually untitled pictures, may have something to do

with the appearance of noticeably more rounded forms in the paintings of the last year.

But, in the main, the paintings would fit well into the last-but-one Hayward Annual, the one selected by John Hoyland to illustrate this idea of landscape floating somehow just beyond definition in the work of a number of British painters. Kirkeby is Danish, and belongs in many ways to a distinct Northern Expressionist tradition, as well as being (no doubt relevantly) a trained geologist who has taken part as such in many scientific expeditions. Inside his dark-toned paintings we may gather hints of cave-forms, ravines and maybe stark, northern forests. Still-lifes might also be imagined, though whether the gallery handout's reference to tabletops, candles and skulls is based on inside information I do not know - certainly one could be forgiven for not seeing anything so specific. Nor may these rather unyielding works be to everyone's taste; but clearly Kirkeby is a figure to be reckoned with.

At the Warwick Arts Trust in Warwick Square until January 15 is a new English abstractionist of more than usual interest. It seems a bit odd to be discovering a painter in his first show at the age of 38 - particularly these days when just about everybody seems to be picked up and displayed almost before he (or she) has left art school. But it seems that Chris Baker comes of an entirely non-artistic background and was working as a garage mechanic for some years before he even realized the possibility that he might become an artist. However, he has clearly made up for lost time now.

His paintings are not easy to describe: that is one of their great advantages. The general effect is abstract, but there is always a sense of space in them: again, they would have looked at home in the Hayward Annual of 1981. They are moody in cold blues and greys, and most of them have tides which seem to link them explicitly to landscape (*Arena*, *Orbit*) or to details of a building or interior (*Venit*, *Crack*). Certainly, in its geometrical elements as well as in its colour-range, this seems to be a man-made world, very definitely urban. In fact, if one finally thinks of any other painter, it is of Diebenkorn with his endless series of geometrical reflections on the townscapes of Ocean Park, California. The resemblance is fleeting and coincidental, but it possibly provides a clue to the procedures of this fascinating and distinctive Briton. If we have been late to hear the first of him, we shall clearly not hear the last for a very long time.

John Russell Taylor

Television
Doubt of the benefit

Whatever You Want (Channel 4) has provoked a certain amount of controversy, partly because of its attitude, which is the visual equivalent of two fingers in the air, and partly because it encourages contributions from people who are not ordinarily seen on television

- primarily the disaffected young. It might be called the voice of the "alternative culture": if there was in fact a culture to which it was the alternative. As it is, it is getting very close to the likely shape of television in the next decade, and worth watching for that reason alone.

Last night's programme was a kind of New Year party, in which various young people gave us the benefit of their opinions. One young man explained that the important thing was to be oneself, someone else extolled the virtues of nomadic life and then there was a brief discussion about fertility rites. It was rather like listening to a conversation at a bus-stop in the vicinity of Notting Hill Gate.

Those who extol the virtues of new cable television, of which this programme is a forerunner, might begin at some point to examine their assumptions. Is it enough to allow people to voice their opinions, if the opinions themselves are uninteresting? How many people actually have something to say? But this kind of amorphous free-for-all does have a curious, oddly hypnotic quality: it is enervating and yet satisfying.

like watching rain falling in winter's afternoon.

The presenter of *Whatever You Want*, Keith Allen, clever performer. The artificiality of his manner is obvious, and in that he does differ from any other television "personality". But his act is different. He assiduously cultivates the style of non-professional. He fidgets, coughs, makes inconsequential remark with a drink in one hand and cigarette in the other - he plays to the camera, in other words while appearing not to do so. He is aware of the techniques of television while pretending to ignore or disparage them. In this way, he can be seen to represent all those millions who have been denied access to television studios for so long. It is an interesting performance: we must see how it develops.

He was preceded by *The Comic Strip Presents...* (Channel 4), a grotesque but inspired group of young comics who would offend anyone who has retained a shred of sensitivity. Last night's theme was "Way". Set in 1985, in an England which has become a playground for foreign troops, it managed to parody every aspect of the conventional war film while laying on a thick paste of peculiarly English bad taste: ironic, extravagant, self-conscious. The combination is unbeatable, and this series must rank as the funniest on British television.

Peter Ackroyd

Concerts

Martin Best

Wigmore Hall

"Ariel's Songs of Renewal" and "Rebirth" made a nice welcome to the new year and the old newspaper, but Martin Best's own folksy declamatory settings

were a strange upbeat to this largely medieval programme. Best's versatility is his hallmark: in an evening he is happy to veer from serious old French numbers (especially Coenecoop's superb "Ja pour l'iver") than the sentimental *mezzo voce* which crept into the Spanish numbers. From that accusation, three modern villancicos celebrating distinctively Spanish versions of nativity episodes can be exempted: they were bounced at us with pungency and fervour, and a fine sense of humour.

Best varies his voice attractively, but I always preferred the strong, rather nasal edgings that he adopted in the bleaker numbers (especially Coenecoop's superb "Ja pour l'iver") than the sentimental *mezzo voce* which crept into the Spanish numbers. From that accusation, three modern villancicos celebrating distinctively Spanish versions of nativity episodes can be exempted: they were bounced at us with pungency and fervour, and a fine sense of humour.

His vocal technique is considerable, and he knows how to raise his eyes from the page and command an audience with them; his theatrical flair is important as well, but I sometimes wished he would devote himself more precisely to recreating the mood and effect of one era rather than trying to persuade us that he is not only Renaissance, but also Medieval and Baroque Man.

Nicholas Kenyon

in particular, acquiring an almost pictorial association in its dramatic musical contrasts.

The cellist and pianist were earlier joined by Janet Hilton for an expressive but insufficiently relaxed performance of the Clarinet Trio, Op 114. The clarinettist sustained a well pointed sense of line and phrase, but not all the problems of balance between the three instruments were adequately solved. Mr Pauk took time to settle in to the opening D minor Sonata, Op 108, in which Mr Frank's keyboard character was a reminder that Brahms defined it as being "for piano and violin".

Noël Goodwin

Opera
Mocking and seductive

Act II: Gabriel Bacquier as the jovial Viceroy, with attendant catamites

Theatre
Le Cirque imaginaire

Bloomsbury

As their act consists of dumping superfluous cargo and creating a show out of thin air, I was alarmed to read that Jean-Baptiste Thiérrée and Victoria Chaplin had enlarged their two-artist circus with two ducks, eight doves, a toucan and the first French owl to appear on the British stage.

This supporting company is kept well in line, I am glad to say. True, the first half ends with a rabbit and a duck energetically upsetting each other, and the doves momentarily look like taking over when they make their entrance through an exploded balloon. But the flesh and blood animals are no match for the imaginary zoo that Thiérrée and Chaplin conjure out of paper, fabric and gesture: invisible fish, walking suitcases, crows that turn into unicorns, silver monsters on stilts and exquisite dream creatures, part insects part birds, that take shape from fans and umbrellas to transform the Bloomsbury stage into a paradise garden.

The evening begins with Thiérrée stripping off three masks and then beaming at us with what may be yet another mask. He then pulls on his partner as an apparently legless automaton, revolving as if by clockwork. That defines their relationship. Working straight to the house, Thiérrée is a picture of warm-hearted benevolence, creeping on with the latest magic suitcase under his arm showing us how his tricks work and sometimes making a mess of them. But in company with Chaplin, a fanatical light comes into his eyes and he becomes the Doctor Miracle to her Doll. Only Thiérrée speaks, only Chaplin takes physical risks, dancing a jig on the high wire or climbing a rope trapeze to dive out into space, anchoring herself at the last split-second with considerable success in Hamburgh.

It is simple enough to see why Savary is drawn to Offenbach. Both trade in mockery, especially the musical variety, and in absurdity; respect is the last word to enter the vocabulary of either and entertainment the first. Both at their best have a whirlwind of energy which never leaves their audiences in peace. Others may have their *mauvais quartz d'heures*; Offenbach in Savary's hands is not allowed more than a couple of bad minutes before a new joke is introduced to bring the theatre back to attention.

Péchale is generally reckoned to be the "softest" of Offenbach's operettas because of the love of the two strolling singers, Piquillo and Péchale herself, and the sweeteness of the most famous number in the score, the "Air de la Lettre" which Péchale sings when she agrees to be a lady-in-waiting at the court of the Viceroy of Peru in return for a crust of bread. Savary will have none of that; for he knows full well that the crust of bread turns into a mess of them. But in company with Chaplin the submissive apprehension of a tragic clown, a neat, athletic body terminating in a Peruvian-like facial mask from which she only escapes by winding a fan into a crest or a tail and vanishing into the dream landscape.

It is with her that he performs the main tricks of the evening: sawing her in half and lifting out a section of the box to display her dismembered torso; or hypnotizing her on a table which he then removes leaving her rigidly levitated four feet above the stage floor. The atmosphere of the show, as always, is gentle and delicate, but inside that charmed circle Chaplin projects the submissive apprehension of a tragic clown, a neat, athletic body terminating in a Peruvian-like facial mask from which she only escapes by winding a fan into a crest or a tail and vanishing into the dream landscape.

Irving Wardle

The actress who appeared in the scene from Tom Stoppard's *The Real Thing*, illustrated on this page yesterday, was Polly Adams, not Polly James. We apologize.

Opera

Mocking and seductive

<p

Lingerie Fashion by Suzy Menkes

CHARLOTTE HILTON

"Lingerie must be sexy, but without being smutty. I try to cover where I can and show where I can't," says Charlotte Hilton, whose elegant and exquisitely made lingerie creations are sold to the double cream of lingerie departments: The White House, Forum and Mason, Harrods.

Charlotte Hilton claims to have spent "a lifetime" in the lingerie business, since she came to Britain from Germany with her husband in the 1930s. She starts designing from the feel of the fabrics, bought mostly on the Continent by her daughter Monica. Everything is draped and pinned on a mannequin ("It is most important") and the garments are mostly cut on the bias, with delicate tucking and shaping and a refined use of lace at the side-slit of a silk nightie or on the edge of a neat jacket (a newer accompaniment to a nightdress than the full-length negligee).

"We are going back to romantic lingerie because clothes on the top are so severe," says Charlotte Hilton. "And England is the leader. I used to go to France to buy models. Now I sell mine to Paris."

A massive 85 per cent of her business is now export, with the wealthy Saudi Arabians increasingly important, especially as they are prepared to pay for the perfection of fine workmanship and the best Swiss lace.

"The problem now is that labour is so expensive," says Mrs Hilton. "I have been asked to design for America, but I am not prepared to have things made under licence with pockers in the seam. I wouldn't give my name to it."

Charlotte Hilton:

"Women want to put on something easy and pleasing. Deep violet poly satin nightdress with lace. Matching jacket (not shown). By Charlotte Hilton in pink, pale green and white, £185.50 the set from Rose Lewis, Knightsbridge, SW1.



JULIA GRAHAME

"I don't design lingerie for seduction, I design for women," says Julia Grahame, who set up in business in a cellar in the middle of the three-day week, and who now sells her elegant and sophisticated lingerie to all the leading stores. Julia started her career as a fashion designer, and she says that her lingerie is on that delicate 'lace edge' between underwear proper and party or at-home wear.

"I suppose I am often making

lingerie for people's fantasy lives, but I don't like anything overtly sexy, like split skirts or that terrible bondage look of bikini briefs with suspenders," she says.

"I think fit and comfort are important so I try to make my sizing very relaxed."

Julia Grahame patiently designs with herself in mind, especially the sophisticated satin or pure silk robe, cut like a man's dressing gown, or the equally dashing silk pyjamas. She shares her business with her husband, and tries on all their designs herself, to discuss with him both the cut and the style.

"I believe that lingerie is for the sophisticated palette," she explains. "It's like growing into olives or dry martinis. Girls don't get into pretty underwear until they are 25."

Her theory is borne out by her 18-year-old daughter, who eschews her mother's designs for Victorian cotton night shirts or more sporty vests and knickers.

"But I really believe that some women are lingerie people, and you can tell that at all by what she wears on the outside. She may be painting a ceiling wearing dungarees, but gets a lift to her spirits from the feeling of pure silk against the skin."

JULIET DUNN

"The vest shouldn't just be something to keep you warm. It's a fashion item," says Juliet Dunn, whose collection for the old-established Nottingham firm Vedonis is a far cry from

the schoolgirl passion cheaters and liberty bodices.

"The English have rather neglected underwear," says Juliet. "I used to go to Paris to buy my undies, because I wanted something pretty, in good taste - chic and sexy. It must fit properly.

"I don't really like man-made fibres, especially not horrible, shiny, fake silks. Lingerie is all a question of taste."

Juliet Dunn is a fashion designer, who first turned her nimble hands to underwear in pure silk. She found that was worn by young girls whose outer covering was often rough. "When clothes are very baggy and not very feminine, a lot of women want to retain their femininity through their underwear," she adds.

The Vedonis collection, in cotton interlock, trimmed with lace includes a button-through cardigan and a lace-insert vest that looks more like fashion separates than underthings.

"It makes sense to think of lingerie as part of your clothing," she says. "And it is certainly good for a vest manufacturer to be able to make tops for the summer."

The Aymes case: too complex to be solved simply

On December 3, Richard North reported on the plight of Jason Aymes, a Wiltshire boy who had been recommended to go to a school for maladjusted children. He suffers from difficulties in learning, which include dyslexia. Readers continue the debate.

From M. Slocombe, Chief Education Officer, Wiltshire County Council, Trowbridge.

I refer to the report on Jason Aymes by Richard North, and your correspondents' letter on December 10th.

The problem of Jason Aymes is very complex and the element of possible dyslexia is only one aspect. Had the problem been simple, we would have solved it easily.

I would need, in order to answer all the points you have raised, to divulge and comment on publicly very personal and

family information about Jason. We believe it is wrong, in principle, to do that even if it means that unfair criticism of us remains unanswered.

We have all been concerned to try to find for Jason an education which will meet his needs and from which he will benefit. It is not easy but we shall continue our efforts to achieve that.

From N. Howard Blaust, Bellatrix, Barnstaple, North Devon.

I wonder how many people reading the tragic story of Jason Aymes realize what an indictment this is of the Health Service, not the education department of Wiltshire or any county where this story is doubtless to be found repeated. Education and health are inextricably bound together but few doctors have ever under-

stood that this should be a major concern of theirs.

This lack of interest in education is partly a matter of training.

Most medical schools have chairs in paediatrics rather than child life and health. The challenge, excitement and drama of the diagnosis and management of heart failure and kidney failure with the prospect of "cure" by open-heart surgery or dialysis and transplantation are not seen as having counterparts in educational failure.

Where are this country's world-renowned centres of excellence in education medicine? How much of the taxpayers' money is helping children like Jason and how does that compare with that spent on just that part of the Health Service I have mentioned as dealing with heart problems and kidney disease? Nothing in the ed-

cation field can compare with the recent expenditure at just one hospital on a new cardio-thoracic unit which cost £6m to build.

Paediatricians, neurologists, psychologists and educationalists and general practitioners must combine to make the school health service effective in promoting the education of the children in their care. There has been a tragic lack of constructive thinking about the school health services but those few authorities who have had enlightened and cooperative teams within them have reason to rejoice with many parents over the successes of many children who, without their efforts, would still be playing quietly in corners of classrooms while the "bright ones" got on with their work.

From Mr Ronald White,

Reading, Berkshire.

Our son, now aged 12, suffers from dyslexia - or a "specific reading difficulty". The state primary school which he attended failed to recognize his problem as such, and it was not until his penultimate year of junior school, when we had him tested privately and at our own expense, that the educational psychologist revealed what we had suspected: that he was an intellectually able child, but suffering from a specific reading problem. Meanwhile, ignorant



JANET REGER

"I never set out to design sexy underwear. I just try to make things that I think are beautiful," says Janet Reger, who takes the credit for the fact that Marks & Spencer introduced French knickers among their bikini briefs.

"When I set up in business 15 years ago, the only underwear trend was for bras and briefs," she says. "I reintroduced the idea that lingerie should be a pleasure. But I still don't know what makes certain people turn to underwear. It is often women who are ordinary and dowdy on the outside who are buying my most sexy and exotic undies. And it applies to all ages. There are young girls who were brought up in a mass-produced age discovering lingerie for the first time, and quite a lot of older women who used to wear lovely things as girls and have kept themselves looking good." Janet Reger is proud that her Derbyshire factory still uses pins, even though the scarlet satin sets and flimsy black net camisoles are now big business, with production servicing two shops on London, one in West Germany and home and export orders.

This autumn she has designed a less-exalted range for Berlei, and tights in colours like raspberry pink and jade green are joining her other accessories (soap, perfume and bath products).

Janet says she always wears her own underwear, changing according to what she is wearing on top ("you can wear frilly french knickers only with a full skirt"). She is especially pleased when her 20-year-old daughter who manages the Munich shop likes a design enough to wear it.

"The only thing that makes me upset is if someone tells me that underwear is so beautiful that she doesn't like to wear it," says Janet Reger. "I have women who tell me that they keep a boxed set in a drawer and get it out to drool over. My mother's generation used to do that kind of thing with perfume. But I don't see the point of keeping things locked away."

Janet Reger:

"Quite dowdy women often wear exotic undies". Polyester satin French knickers trimmed with lace, in silver, peach, jade, bronze, coral, £38 from Janet Reger, New Bond Street, Beauchamp Place, and Wirksworth, Derbyshire.

Undercover success

This used to be the time that lingerie shops put away their scanties for another year and women came to return the fantasy creations that their men had bought for them at Christmas.

But the old ritual of sexy underwear bought for sexist reasons has changed. Now women are buying underwear for themselves all year round. And the people who are designing and producing the prettiest styles are themselves women, designing with their own needs in mind like the five designers on this page.

The figures (numerical, not personal) show the changing trends in lingerie sales. British women used to buy three bras to every pair of knickers, according to Berlei (Britain's number two brand leader). During the past three years we have started to buy three bottom halves to every two tops, and the growth has been especially in upmarket lingerie, like the coordinated and pretty coloured sets of bra and panties or camisole tops with briefs.

Photographs by Harry Kerr. Illustrations by Jill Field

"Our knickers are getting smaller, prettier and sexier," say Marks & Spencer, who clothe one in three British backsides. "It's not the Soho kind of sex, but there is a definite trend towards women spoiling themselves with pretty undies."

The sports bra and streamlined "active" underwear was supposed to be the lingerie trend of the 1980s, to complement tracksuits and clinging leotards. But the surprise best-seller of 1982 was Gossard's lacy basque: two million of these shapely garments, more redolent of the Naughty Nineties, were sold in the last year.

It seems that the more casual, simple and sporty our exteriors, the more we women long for undercover romance.

Now that the old-fashioned corsetiere has disappeared, retailers have to meet the needs of the women of the 1980s. Big stores and high street chains may soon be challenged by small lingerie boutiques, a growing trend in this new year.



Brenda ("Goug") Keturah: "The surprise growth had been in sales of French knickers". In the drawing: Pure cotton pink camisole edged with white contrasting lace, sizes 32-38s, £18 Matilda French knickers, sizes 34-38, £21 Alice in white, cream and mauve de Keturah Brown from 85 Regent's Park Road, London, NW1; Temptation, Wimbledon; Forget Me Not, Southampton; Fleur Bleu, Leamington Spa.

KETURAH BROWN

"It's the people you wouldn't expect - not the ones with flamboyant personal or public lives - who want to wear beautiful things underneath," says Brenda Keturah, who set up in business 10 years ago with £200 borrowed from her father.

Keturah Brown is now a small showroom/shop in Primrose Hill.

She points out that "whereas you will find five lingerie shops in Boulogne, there absolutely aren't any in Dover. We don't have the same tradition here."

"But I know from selling to women customers that you are not just selling a pair of French knickers. You are selling an idea of something special to put on

for Friday night. I've got one actress who always wears my undies when going for an interview. She calls them her lucky knickers."

for Friday night. I've got one actress who always wears my undies when going for an interview. She calls them her lucky knickers."

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WATERED DOWN

Schindler's Ark. Thomas Keneally's Booker Prize winning novel, continues its quirky voyage around the literary world. It is billed as non-fiction by its American publishers Simon and Schuster, though registered as fiction at the Library of Congress, and has had its name changed for the US market to *Schindler's List*.

Keneally assured me from his Australian home: "I would have fought them to the death if I thought I could have won, but they are very tough people. The fear was that the Americans might think the word 'ark' implied messianic, which has been a sore point for survivors of the holocaust. *Schindler's List* is not a bad title but 'ark' was better because it was not just a reference to Noah but also to the ark of the covenant." No worries. The book has already sold out its first US run of 40,000 copies.

Wasn't it fun . . .

Christopher Robin went down with Alice, but not surely, for the sort of educational experience envisaged in *The Playbook for Kids about Sex*, a work devoted to raising the sexual consciousness of those still struggling through *Noddy in Toyland*. Written by Joani Blank with pictures by Marcia Quackenbush, the book, from Sheba Feminist Publishers, says: "Here are some drawings of girls' sex parts. Do any of them look like yours?" For the more precocious seven-year-olds it offers: "Some kids start to have orgasms when they are very young . . . Did you ever have an orgasm?" Older readers should resist the invitation to stand naked in front of a mirror and draw in the space provided, one picture of your front (which could be humiliating) and another of your back (which could give you a slipped disc).

• I am not surprised that an Italian restaurant in Buckingham has closed. It billed one of its attractions as "knickerblocker glory".

Past endeavour

When we want something done, we form a committee. The latest, formed by *Debrett's Peerage*, is to hunt King Arthur, in the hope that a line of descent may be established between the once and future king and the latest royal bearer of his name, Prince William of Wales. The historian Geoffrey Ashe (address: Chalice Orchard, Glastonbury) claims the Arthurian legend can be traced back to a British king who campaigned on the Continent in 469, and is referred to in Breton records. He believes this figure ruled at Cadbury, the "Camelot" site in Somerset, excavated in the late 1960s. The link was hinted at 200 years ago by Sharon Turner, a contemporary of Gibbon. Debrett will use the committee's findings for a book about the Arthurian legend's influence on our monarchy and literature.

• New aliens' residence permits issued by the Greek police carry the warning: "Failure to comply with any of the above requirements, making any false statement to a person carrying out registration duties, will render the offender liable to a capital punishment (imprisonment) or to a fine or both".

Off beam

Men from the Ministry of Defence are dining out on stories that a highly secret laser weapon, developed by boffins using a pair of cycle handlebars mounted on a universal joint, was effectively used to defend our ships in the Falklands campaign. The theory is that the device was employed to beam dazzling rays into the eyes of low-flying Argentine pilots so that they lost control and their planes were locked by their automatic pilots into a steep climb. I am sorry to shoot the story down, but the truth is that it started when a gullible reporter was hoodwinked by servicemen into thinking that he risked being laserred alive if he stayed where he was.

• James Callaghan's former aide, Tom McNally, must have been embarrassed to find himself listed in *The Telegraph's Sunday Magazine* as one of "Labour's rising stars." He left Labour for the SDP in October 1981.

Callas's secret

The gynaecological history of Maria Callas, until now neglected by musicologists, gets full exposure in her book by her husband and manager, the late Giovanni Battista Meneghini, to be published by Bodley Head at the end of this month. Sung by Arianna Stassino, Meneghini's assertion that in 1957 he refused Callas's wish to have a child, Meneghini files the medical evidence in his biography, *My Wife Maria Callas*. They wanted children, he says, but a malformation of the uterus prevented Callas conceiving and she was unwilling to undergo surgery to correct it. After tests in 1957, Meneghini adds, a specialist declared that the singer had reached menopause at the age of only 34.

British bureaucracy moves at a snail's pace, but not without fellow feeling. I have it from the London Wildlife Trust that the rare *clausilia biplicata* (or two-lobed snail) was responsible for altering the plans for the new Public Record Office at Kew. The original scheme would have destroyed a prime habitat, one of only five in Britain. Six years after completion of the modified building, the mollusc remains alive and well and living off dog faeces.

PHS

Ten years in Europe, 2: Peter Shore

Ignore the scare stories: it's time to get out

EEC membership has imposed intolerable burdens on Britain's trade and industry, argues the Labour party's chief economic spokesman. Withdrawal need entail no sacrifice

traditional low-cost food suppliers in Australasia and the Americas, and the denial for our own people of the benefit of lower priced food; and a formula for contributing to the EEC budget which imposed upon us a wholly disproportionate and unacceptable large net payment through the "own resources" system. In a sentence, the Common Market was not for us and membership could not endure.

To these and other formidable objections the proponents of entry gave no satisfactory answer. They did, however, offer two comforts: that once we had joined, "negotiation from within" would remove the specific disadvantages of our entry terms; and that the enlarged Community would not merely dynamize our own economy but enable us, collectively, to secure economic and political objectives that Britain itself could not obtain. Beyond this, the pro-Marketors simply asserted Mr Heath and Mr Jenkins, our two Charlemagne Prize winners, in the lead - in their own vehement commitment to the "European Idea". They had "seen the future and it worked".

Ten years later, what can one say? Few will now deny that "negotiation from within" has proved as abortive as negotiation from without; or that each one of the unresolved issues of 1973 - reform of the CAP, changing the British budget contribution, establishment of an acceptable fisheries policy etc - remain on the agenda of the Council of Ministers, to divide, frustrate and increasingly embitter the member states. Worse, that the sole safeguard, the veto in the Council of Ministers, has been dismantled by the decision of the other EEC members to outvote Britain last year.

Nor, alas, can it be said either that Britain has prospered since it joined - it has not - or that the Community itself, for all its economic size, has proved to be a haven for us or other member states from the tempest of world events.

Strength is - and is seen to be - economically vulnerable, institutionally impotent, politically divided, chained to an obsolescent and virtually unamendable treaty.

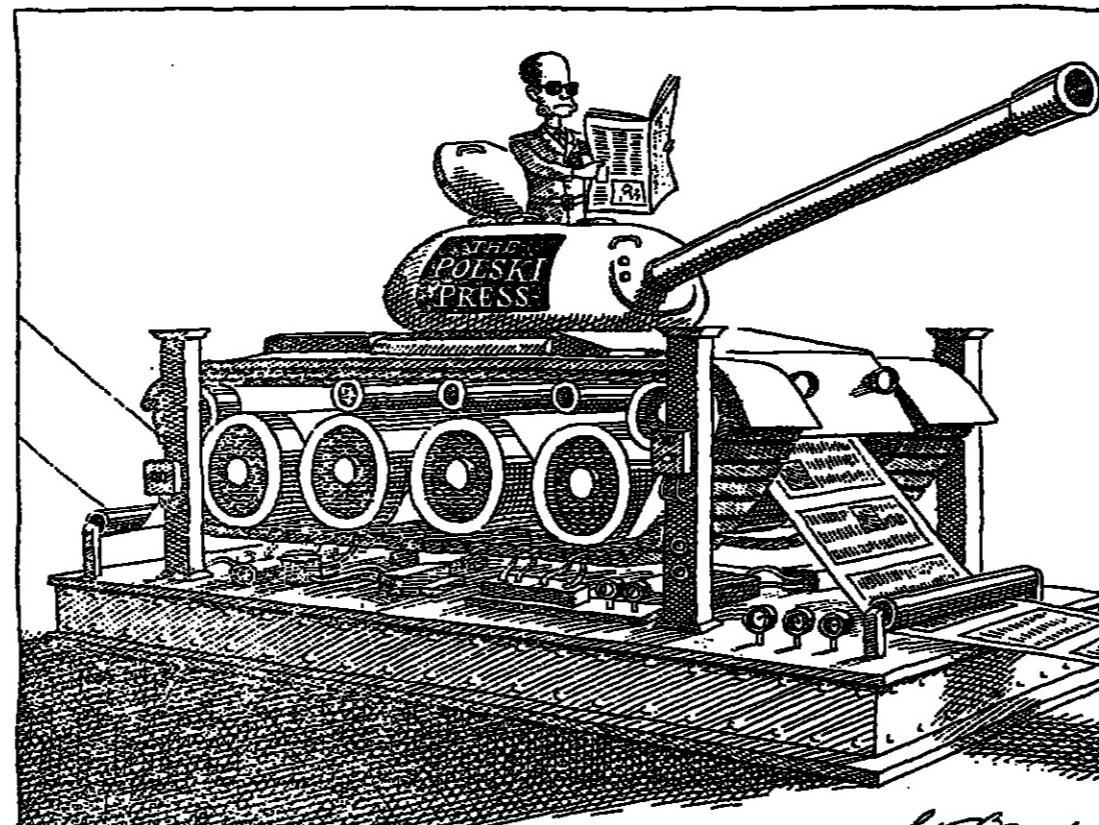
The economic, political and security problems that we all face lie beyond the competence of the EEC to resolve. The European Monetary System is not a substitute for a revamped IMF, as the recent Frankfurt talks on exchange rate policies explicitly recognized. Seven years ago, a new international institution - the Summit of the Seven - had to be launched bringing together Britain, France, Germany and Italy with Japan, Canada and the United States. It will develop; for it is in this wider forum, if anywhere, that initiatives will emerge to deal with the growing disorders of the world economy.

There never was, and there is not

strength is - and is seen to be - economically vulnerable, institutionally impotent, politically divided, chained to an obsolescent and virtually unamendable treaty.

We should be ready to negotiate other trade agreements

Roger Boyes describes how Poland's suspension of martial law has failed to win the media over to the Jaruzelski regime



The editor regrets - he prefers to be a cabbie

by a close associate of the Pope, who was once Metropolitan of Cracow. This week has been benefited from the general drift of church-state rapprochement and takes journalistic risks not evident in other newspapers. It was the only paper, for example, to publish any memoirs of internment, albeit written in highly poetic terms by Andrzej Szczepirowski, the novelist, who was released in the spring.

Even this was censored: the article moves from a description of exercise in the camp to a sudden blank space, a series of dots and the phrase "decree on martial law, paragraph two, article 17, point four". This is the section of the regulations that permits the censor to extract anything which the authorities consider potentially harmful to the public interest from all published texts. Closer examination of the newspaper shows that most articles are peppered with these deletions, sometimes leaving a gap in the middle of a sentence. The back page of the newspaper records whole articles that were written for the newspaper but never appeared because of what has been censored, so it is otherwise difficult to know

what is being repressed. Certainly *Polska*, the main official weekly (formerly edited by Mr Rakowski), once tried to investigate the circumstances surrounding the shooting of demonstrators in Lubin but had the story killed by the authorities the day before publication. Copies of the page proof have been circulating in the underground for some weeks.

The "internal enigmas" argue that the government's behaviour towards writers, actors and film directors is symptomatic of the running of the whole country. On the one hand, the authorities call for consultation and dialogue with the people and the creation of a broad consensus; on the other hand, in order to achieve this consensus - code-named national accord - they cut out many dissonant voices. Editors of hardline Marxist papers are thrown out because they disagree with the party line of General Jaruzelski, but so is the editor of a women's magazine because she publishes an interview trying to set the record straight on a former Polish hero, Marshal Piłsudski.

The authorities threaten to close down the film makers' union unless martial law is lifted. Mild criticism is already permitted in certain newspapers by certain writers - Daniel Passen in *Polska* for example - but the room for manoeuvre is limited.

Tygodnik Powszechny, because it is linked with the church and not the official state distributor, is the only paper to notify readers of what has been censored, so it is otherwise difficult to know



Roger Scruton

Why politicians are all against real education

The power of education is mysterious. It exerts itself through complicity and influence, rather than through coercion or control. Such power is more durable and more popular than force. Hence political movements tend to posture as the friends of education, whether or not their real purpose is to destroy or limit it.

The defenders of privilege argue for quality, and therefore standards; the defenders of equality argue for quantity, and therefore the destruction of standards. In their hearts, however, both are suspicious of education, which by making privilege accessible, both challenges those at the top and perpetuates the distinction between top and bottom. Both sides aim secret blows at education. Some try to prevent it from spreading, others try to destroy it altogether, by spreading it too.

Recently, however, a more effective strategy has been discovered. This is to make all education "relevant". Traditionally a large part of learning was devoted to subjects which are wilfully "irrelevant" - like Latin, Greek, ancient history, higher mathematics, philosophy and literary criticism. The syllabus recommended by ancient thinkers consisted almost entirely of such subjects. And the ancient instinct was wise.

Our aims should be clear. First, the more lasting is the benefit that it confers. Irrelevant subjects bring understanding of the human condition, by forcing the student to stand back from it. They also enhance the appetite for life, by providing material for thought and conversation.

This is the secret which civilization has guarded - that power and influence come through the acquisition of needless knowledge. The secret is, therefore, to destroy the effect of education - by making it irrelevant. Replace pure by applied mathematics, logic by computer programming, architecture by engineering, history by sociology. The result will be a new generation of well-informed philistines, whose charmless will undo every advantage which their learning might otherwise have conferred.

Escape from the world slump of the 1980s and the achievement of a new balance of détenté and deterrence will require policies and initiatives no less bold. In this, the European nation states, not the EEC, will have to play a leading part.

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Next: Edward Heath

Richard North

Hunting: in pursuit of the facts

"I know many huntsmen", said Bernard Shaw, "and none of them are ferocious. I know many humanitarians, and they are all ferocious". That was in his introduction to *Killing for Sport* (1914) by Henry Salt, vegetarian and former master at Eton whose *The Nursery of Toryism* (1911) never quite dealt the death blow to that school, any more than he got hunting outlawed.

A great tribe of rational people have tried to stop their fellow men from getting themselves up in red coats and chasing about the countryside in pursuit of dog and fox. The anti-hunt brigade has been as richly dory as the hunters, and the rest of us have let both get on with their battles, believing that, very roughly, they deserved each other.

But this last year has seen a significant event in the anti-hunting campaign: the Conservative Anti-Hunt Council is now on the march, marching the Liberals, Social Democrats and those left-wingers who have always equated hunting with oppression of the working class.

The anti-hunters have not always troubled to consider what effect hunting has on the country's foxes. We know extraordinary little about the creature which lopes along the hedgerows and past suburban doorsteps. But we do know more than we used to, and most of it suggests that hunters and their opponents are about equally ineffective in influencing the fox's numbers and way of life.

There are two great difficulties with any argument about hunting as a method of controlling foxes: it apparently has no effect on the overall number of foxes surviving to the spring, and there is no evidence that foxes in general need controlling.

Wild animal populations very seldom need culling. The few wild animals that regularly reproduce and increase in numbers sufficient to cause man any trouble are mostly introductions, like the rabbit or rat, though the foreign trinket appears to have found a stable niche. The fox, however, is indigenous to Britain, and its population is maintained by a reproductive cycle which ensures, in the summer (when there are around 500,000 of them), about four times as many youngsters as can survive the winter's dearth of food.

Food supply, not predation, controls fox populations: the absence of foxes, not the presence of hounds, is what stops a fox explosion. The fox

had little to fear even when there were wolves about: now man is his only, mostly unnecessary, animal enemy. Indeed, a man who kills a fox sometimes merely creates a spare piece of territory for another fox.

Hunts, however, are reckoned to be efficient at picking off weaker foxes. "Most good, fit foxes which give us a hard run will get away from us", said Ian Coghill, the British Field Sports Society's conservation spokesman. If he is right, the foxes which his Worcestershire hunt catches and kills would probably have been among those which would not have survived the winter anyway. He claims also that no one knows how much of a problem foxes would be in the winter, when their wild prey is scarce, because hunts have always played a part in keeping fox numbers lower just before the worst of the winter.

Few foxes, it seems, take lambs or chickens from farms. There is evidence that nearly all lambs which are taken are already dead.

"Scrutator", a noted mid-nineteenth-century fox-hunting writer, said forthrightly that he thought foxes were little trouble to poultry. "If a farmer complained to me of a fox visiting his hen-roost, I gave him directions to shoot him, if he could, well knowing he [the fox] must be a cur or mangy". In Cleveland there is a farmer's wife who has used foxes to keep the rats in check on her farm: they left her free-range hens alone.

But the farmer shooting the occasional errant fox creates a potential hazard. In Sweden it has been shown that many foxes killed by hunters had previously been shot but not killed.

In this country it is almost certain that around ten times as many foxes die by shooting, collisions with cars, and by monstrously cruel snaring as by hunting. Clearly, many foxes are roaming the country in dire, and man-made, pain: the fox-hunt seldom causes injury, only a more or less untimely death.

Those staveastic yahoos stamping about on horseback, though conceivably loathsome in their blood lust and in presuming to judge better than nature or God which foxes should die this winter, are actually the best of some fairly awesome evils, though many country people, with the hunts now in full cry, resent the intrusion on their land and tranquillity.

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PREPARE TO BOARD

The arrest at sea of Danish trawlers is something for which there can be no enthusiasm whatever. The Danes are among the last of our friends with whom we wish to quarrel. Yet the Government is right to threaten arrest and prepare for it should the Danes invite it. More than enough of the fishing grounds properly regarded as British has already been opened to exploitation by others in the negotiations for a permanent common fisheries policy (CFP) in the European Community. No more can be ceded. Britain agreed to a bad but bearable bargain towards the end of last year. So did the rest of the Ten with the exception of Denmark, whose political arrangements give its important fishing industry enough pull to overrule its own government.

The Danish fishermen calculate presumably that by challenging their exclusion from waters they want to fish they may win a judgment in the European Court to fortify them in their attempt to get the deal reopened. Mr Peter Walker has confidently informed the Commons that the measures he has prepared would be legal and effective, and he cites the President of the European Commission in confirmation. The legality of the powers he contemplates using is beyond question in domestic

law. They derive from the Fishery Limits Act of 1976. It is well to be aware however that their legality within a European jurisdiction is less certain.

Regulations made under the Treaty of Rome just before British (and Danish) entry into the Common Market fixed the principle that all "Community waters" - now extending to a coastal zone of 200 miles - shall be open on equal terms to the fishing vessels of all members states. Temporary "derogations" to that application of communism were incorporated in the 1972 Treaty of Accession, giving countries some preferential enjoyment of their coastal waters. They expired on December 31 1982.

They were supposed to be superseded by a revised CFP. But there is no revised CFP. The Council of Ministers, mindful of the Luxembourg compromise at the heart of the European compact - that where very important national interests are at stake the discussion must be continued until unanimous agreement is reached - shrank from overriding the Danish veto and establishing a revised policy by majority vote. Instead they adopted the subterfuge of separate but parallel national regulations all enforcing the terms of the agreement the Danes would not endorse. Thus there is no

Community policy, just a full set of national policies minus one pretending both to be and not to be a Community policy.

These national regulations might be challenged on the ground that power to establish rules of the kind belong exclusively to the Community, and that the only Community rules now in place are those requiring equal access. Some sort of EEC sanction, it is true, has been afforded to interim national measures of a non-discriminatory kind for the purpose of preserving fish stocks where they are threatened by a failure of the Community to reach agreement. If that exception is claimed to cover the present measures it might be objected that they go much further than the immediate necessities of conservation and that they are not non-discriminatory in as much as they

pick upon the Danes.

These reaches of Community law are murky waters in which to fish. Whatever surprises they contain, Britain's concessions to the Community have gone far enough to the detriment of its own fishermen. The Government must stand pat upon the terms agreed by nine of the ten: assume the role of maritime policeman if challenged, and wait for the Danish parliament to tire of isolation and heed the advice of its ministers to accept the deal as the best it will get.

PYM NON GRATA

The British foreign secretary is not welcome, it seems, in Saudi Arabia. Not just now anyway. That is a regrettable but not entirely surprising state of affairs, after the tactless way the British government handled the proposed visit to London of the Arab League delegation last month.

That visit was cancelled, it will be remembered, because Mrs Thatcher was not willing to receive a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization as one of the delegates. Her advisers thought that the Arabs would not insist on this, as they had not insisted on it when a similar delegation visited Washington in October. That was a mistake. The American position on the matter, though unpalatable to the Arabs, has been clear and consistent since 1975: America has not recognized the PLO as a necessary participant in the Middle East peace process, has not had any direct official dealings with it, and has repeatedly said that it will not have such dealings unless or until the PLO explicitly recognizes the right of Israel to exist.

The British attitude has been quite different. Britain positively urges the PLO to recognize Israel's right to exist because, in the British view, the PLO "will have to be associated with the negotiations" on an eventual peace settlement; British officials regularly meet PLO officials to argue this point. British ministers do not, but have been willing

to encounter PLO representatives in informal or multilateral circumstances. Most recently the PLO's "foreign minister", Mr Faruk Kadumi, was one of a two-man Arab League delegation which saw Mr Douglas Hurd at the Foreign Office last July.

The Arabs, therefore, had some reason to expect different treatment in London from what they received in Washington - particularly since Mr Kadumi was a full member of the delegation received by President Mitterrand, that well-known friend of Israel in November. But if they felt entitled to insist, they also felt they could afford to. Not to go to Washington would have meant ignoring the only realistic route to a peaceful settlement. Not to go to London was a gesture worth making to prove a point. In the brutal but usefully frank words of Prince Bandar bin Abdullah, published on this page yesterday, the visit amounted to little more than a "courtesy call, because Britain, in terms of influencing events in the area, is almost irrelevant".

Matters were made worse by the clumsy compromise which London proposed at the last minute - a compromise, presumably, between the views of the Foreign Office and those of Number Ten. The Arabs were asked to "confirm" their rejection of terrorism - a request they were bound to regard as insulting - and the PLO to state (or rather allow Britain to state on its behalf) its readiness for mutual recognition with Israel.

Even then, the PLO delegate would have been excluded from the meeting with Mrs Thatcher, and asked to make do with meeting Mr Pym.

The consequences of this remarkable *balourde* are not yet tragic. The affair has not assumed "Death of a Princess" significance: the Saudis have kept a better sense of proportion. The British ambassador has not been sent home, and Prince Bandar's assertion that "the Saudi way" is to "hit the Westerners where it hurts - in their pockets" happily represents his personal opinion rather than government policy. Still, the competition for contracts in Saudi Arabia is always so intense that Britain does not need a political handicap. That a deputy minister can express himself publicly in such terms, even in a personal capacity, is indicative of an ugly mood.

The good work done by Lord Carrington in building up Anglo-Arab relations has been undone, out of little more than carelessness. The lack of rapport between the Prime Minister and her Foreign Secretary must be at least in part to blame. Let us hope that Sir Anthony Parsons, the distinguished Foreign Office Arabist who has now moved into Number Ten, can do something to put things right. What is required is not softness on principle but greater clarity, consistency and seriousness in applying our principles to the Palestinian issue.

THE DANCE OF THE MANDARINS

An important Government reshuffle takes place today and nobody will notice. Three of the country's more outstanding permanent politicians are filling vacancies at the Ministry of Defence, the Department of Employment and the Department of Energy. As civil servants Mr Clive Whitmore, Mr Michael Quinlan and Sir Kenneth Couzens are not and will never become household names. But, at least in the case of Mr Whitmore at Defence and Mr Quinlan at Employment, they will outlast their ministers (Sir Kenneth has but three years at Energy before retirement) and could wield the kind of substantial influence over policy to which elected politicians aspire but rarely attain.

They represent the latest instalment of a batch of changes at the summit of Whitehall the scale of which is without precedent in Civil Service history. There is no sinister reason for this, no Thatcherite purge of centrists and closet Keynesians. After the victory parades of 1945, Whitehall had to telescope six years intake into the old administrative class into three. They have departed as they arrived, in a bunch.

In many ways the new pensioners are a sad generation. As young assistant principals with wartime experience in the Armed Forces they had just presided over a glowing success story.

Britain's home front had been mobilized more successfully than any other on the Allied or the Axis side. Even rationing had gone well, a mixed economy with small, was how the points system was described. Wartime planning for the peace was coming to fruition with a series of nationalizations and the construction of a comprehensive welfare system. State power wielded firmly but benignly was the way forward. Recruits brought in by the reconstruction competitions were to be the staff officers who made it happen.

In sad reality, as senior officials in the 1970s, they presided over a succession of morale-sapping policy failures. One of their number, Sir Leo Pliatzky, wrote last month: "No one has been more bitterly conscious than the postwar reconstruction intake of civil servants from the forces of the country's inability to carry its wartime performance into peace or has cared more than they about putting it right".

Their successors carry less emotional baggage into their permanent secretariats. True, Mr Quinlan joined the Air Ministry in 1954 and Mr Whitmore the War Office in 1959 before the most punishing of the seven postwar defence reviews. True, Mr Peter Middleton, who succeeds to the top Treasury job in the spring, began his professional interest in the British economy in 1962 at the

zenith of the Macmillan expansion. But all three were still in the foothills of their bureaucratic careers when stark reality intruded with the 1967 devaluation and the general tarnishing of the Wilson era.

Mrs Thatcher has picked them for the top jobs because they are men for difficult times and not, as some have suggested, because they would make good chairmen of the Finchley Conservative Association. Like them, the other new appointees, Mr David Hancock at Education, Sir Anthony Rawlinson at Trade, Mr Michael Franklin at Agriculture and, above all, Sir Brian Hayes at Industry, have the difficult task of limiting the damage wrought by recession on the country's productive and social resources, while planting seed corn for the future. They will live, too, through considerable change in their own profession.

Nothing will benefit the country and the Civil Service more than a set of policy successes won out of the most intractable circumstances since 1945. Permanent secretaries, the automatic pilots of British government, cannot build achievement alone. Only ministers can chart their course and mobilize the national consent needed for successful implementation. Without that, the best laid schemes of permanent secretaries will curl at the edges in departmental registries.

The road to reducing unemployment

From Professor A. J. Clunies-Ross

Sir, To those who regard the present rate of unemployment as a matter of the most urgent concern it must be of interest to realize that at least three western European countries have (like Japan) registered unemployment rates below 3 per cent on average for every year from 1966 to 1981. This country by the same definition had unemployment of almost 11 per cent for 1981 and higher rates this year. The three of consistently high employment are Sweden, Norway and Austria.

This information (which can be checked in the *OECD Economic Outlook* for July) throws serious doubt on several popular explanations of present United Kingdom levels of unemployment and official excuses for tolerating it.

First, "world recession" cannot be given all the blame if these three countries retain, in spite of it, unemployment rates characteristic of Britain in the 1950s.

Second, technical progress can hardly be overwhelmingly important as an explanation if economies among the most technically advanced and progressive have not succumbed.

Third, the rise in this country's earnings from oil cannot do much to explain its exceptional unemployment, since Norway, with a relatively larger oil sector, is not similarly affected.

Nor, fourth, can either high government taxing and spending or high levels of social security be a prevailing reason, since Austria, Norway and Sweden have all devoted in recent years a higher proportion of gross domestic product than the United Kingdom, both to current and to total government outlays, and all have taken a higher proportion in taxes and similar receipts. The difference has been especially marked over social security transfers.

Fifth, inflation in Austria, Norway and Sweden has certainly been less fast than in this country, but in the last two at least it has not been negligible. Over 10 of the last 17 years, Norway and Sweden have each experienced consumer-price

inflation higher than the present rate in Britain of about 7 per cent.

Over 10 per cent of those, too, each had inflation higher than the OECD average. At their peaks each had inflation over 14 per cent for a 12-month period. It would seem that no support is given to the view, sedulously promoted by the Chancellor, that stable prices form a necessary condition for high employment.

If we look for what these three countries have in common to explain their success in maintaining employment, we find that all three have institutions that allow wages to be determined by a set of social decisions rather than by restrictions on society's output. These institutions depend on the active cooperation of central trade union and employer organizations; indeed in Sweden the government plays no direct part in the process.

The lesson for ourselves may well be that full employment depends on the development of such consensual arrangements for wage fixing and that, despite past failures, every effort should be devoted to constructing them. This must surely involve the cultivation by governments of relations of trust with the unions rather than the reverse. Insofar as wages have nevertheless to be set or controlled by government without active union cooperation, there would seem to be grounds for trying to apply over-wage relativities explicit canons of fairness such as central trade-union organs might reasonably be expected to accept.

National trade-union leadership will also bear a large share of the responsibility for unemployment if it does not deliver effective union cooperation to a government that is seriously attempting to reach a consensus over wages.

Yours faithfully,
ANTHONY CLUNIES-ROSS,
Department of Economics,
University of Strathclyde,
Stenhouse Building,
173 Cathedral Street,
Glasgow.
December 20.

ancient moats. Otmoor is to be cut across by the M40.

Farnborough is an eighteenth century house in a superb setting with a unique terrace walk from which there are views out across the Warrington valley to Edginstone and beyond. It has to be visited, the experience is unforgettable.

Build this motorway on the preferred route and both will be damned with noise for ever. Beckley might be shielded from sight of it, but not from sound. At Farnborough nothing can ever hide the road and the scar from the terrace above. It will stretch from horizon to horizon down the valley below.

Both must be protected for future generations by diverting the route.

There is a fundamental problem here to solve. Both houses are "listed" grade I. There is no listing system yet to protect our great gardens, parks, and "designed" landscapes. A proposal that lists be compiled and published was debated in the Lords on December 21 and well supported, but the Government still seems to need persuading.

Beckley is an Elizabethan jewel, a hunting lodge, lost in time beside Otmoor. It has what many regard as our finest twentieth century topiary garden planted within its even more

ancient moats. Otmoor is to be cut across by the M40.

Farnborough is an eighteenth century house in a superb setting with a unique terrace walk from which there are views out across the Warrington valley to Edginstone and beyond. It has to be visited, the experience is unforgettable.

There are many excellent historical and political reasons for regarding Israel's right to statehood as unquestionable. To add theology to them, however, and Christian theology at that, is in our view unhelpful and presumptuous. To absolute political conflicts theologically runs the risk of making them irreconcilable.

There are ways forward for family life. They lie not in restricting divorces, which only reflect pair-bonds that have failed among their varied new stresses of modern life, but in sustained education, preparation and supporting guidance from parenthood and marriage.

The National Children's Bureau and other organisations are developing such positive programmes; the sooner they are disseminated and made available, the better for family life in this country.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN DUNELM:
Auckland Castle,
Bishop Auckland,
Co. Durham.
December 13.

Houses for sale

From Mr F. V. Savage

Sir, Article 1 of the European Community Convention on Human Rights, accepted by the United Kingdom in 1966, states that no one shall be deprived of his possessions except in the public interest. Not that anyone bothers about Common Market laws these days. Nevertheless it is clearly immoral for any Act of Parliament to permit the transfer of property from one sector of the community to another when such a transfer results in personal gain to the transferee and does not benefit society at large.

Whilst this offer as it stands is unacceptable (preserving as it does the Soviet superiority in intermediate range nuclear weapons), it does offer a basis for negotiation; as any vendor of a house will know, the final settlement will differ from the initial offer. Here is the proof that the CND's offer is working.

Yours faithfully,
F. V. SAVAGE,
Savage & Partners,
1 Blucher Street,
Chesham,
Buckinghamshire.

From the General Secretary of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament

Sir, I am grateful to General Hackett (December 16) for amiably exonerating me personally from the charge of Soviet funding. But he does need to check his sources about those sums (Dr Lums - \$15m in 1981) supposed to be flowing from the Soviets to the Western peace movements.

The General quotes Yuri Zhukov in *Pravda* of April 30 of this year. The article is worth reading. In it Mr Zhukov goes out of his way to mock repeatedly those who say that the peace movements are "agents on the Kremlin payroll". The Soviet peace fund is mentioned but only as a source of support for the Soviet Peace Committee.

The committee also "believes that the industry and the regulatory authority have the resources necessary for these requirements to be met effectively and satisfactorily".

Your Science Editor's description of the report as "potentially devastating... on safety aspects" plainly does not square with the report's conclusions.

Yours faithfully,
S. C. GODDARD,
System Strategy Engineer,
Campaign for Nuclear
Disarmament,
11 Goodwin Street, N4.
December 20.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Hypnotizing prosecution witnesses

From Lord Gardiner, CH

Sir, I am much indebted to the Deputy Assistant Commissioner, Mr John Thornton, for explaining in his letter (December 20) the position about the hypnotizing of witnesses for the prosecution.

It would add to our indebtedness if he would tell us, first, whether or not, when witnesses for the prosecution have been hypnotized, the defence has been informed that the witnesses have been hypnotized; and secondly, whether he is aware that in some of the states of the United States the evidence of hypnotized witnesses has been found to be so unreliable that appellate courts have tended to rule the evidence of all hypnotized witnesses as inadmissible.

Yours faithfully,
GARDINER,
House of Lords.
December 21.

From Dr H. B. Gibson

Sir, The letter of Mr John Thornton, Deputy Assistant Commissioner, the Metropolitan Police (December 20) does not exactly allay the fears that are being widely expressed about the use of hypnosis in police investigations.

He makes a cryptic observation that "Safeguards are built into our procedures which enable variations in recall to be readily identified". What precisely does this mean? That if a witness, say, on first reporting an attack claims that the assailant was white, but subsequently under hypnosis "remembers" that the assailant was black, the discrepancy is noted in the police files? But what is of more importance is whether, when someone is brought to trial, these "variations in recall" are brought to the attention of the court.

Christians and Zionism

From the Bishop of Durham

Sir, Rabbi Goldberg (feature, December 11) asks Christians to accept the reality of Jewish statehood and adjust their theology accordingly. As one who毫不犹豫地 accepts this reality, and also as one of the authors of the British Council of Churches' report which he cites as evidence against this view, I ask him to be so courteous as to read the relevant parts of the report again.

He accuses it of querying "the wisdom of Christian support for political Zionism...". What it actually does is to query "the wisdom of support by Christians for political Zionism on theological grounds" (italics in the original). The difference is crucial and the fact that Rabbi Goldberg apparently does not see it is yet another example of how tragically difficult it is to communicate with one another on a subject where feelings run so high.

There are many excellent historical and political reasons for regarding Israel's right to statehood as unquestionable. To add theology to them, however, and Christian theology at that, is in our view unhelpful and presumptuous. To absolute political conflicts theologically runs the risk of making them irreconcilable.

That was our point and if he can truly grasp it I trust that Rabbi Goldberg will come to see that it has nothing whatever to do with thoughtless criticisms of the State of Israel, or the merely conditional acceptance of her existence, which he justifiably describes as ominous.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN DUNELM:
Auckland Castle,
Bishop Auckland,
Co. Durham.
December 13.

Spencer sales

From Lord March

Sir, In your edition of December 1

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and two weeks' change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings began, Dec 31. Dealings end, Jan 14. Contango Day, Jan 17. Settlement Day, Jan 24.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Changes shown are on the prices last published

Stock	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Int. Yield	Red Yield	Gross Div	Int. Yield	Red Yield	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Int. Yield	Red Yield	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Int. Yield	Red Yield	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Int. Yield	Red Yield	Price	Chg	Gross Div	Int. Yield	Red Yield
BRITISH FUNDS																												
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL																												
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Shorts	Exch	3,071	1,653	954	4.4	3,028	19.157																					
1,000m	Exch	1,000	500	494	4.4	980	10.007																					
800m	Trust	800	400	399	4.4	8,283	10.007																					
240m	Exch	137	68	683	4.4	12,185	10.271																					
500m	Exch	137	68	683	4.4	21,315	10.271																					
500m	Fund	2,023	1,012	101	4.4	11,120	10.220																					
1,000m	Exch	1,000	500	494	4.4	9,070	10.220																					
1,250m	Exch	1,250	625	624	4.4	3,209	7.869																					
1,000m	Exch	1,000	500	494	4.4	10,830	10.501																					
1,000m	Exch	1,000	500	494	4.4	11,123	8.875																					
1,000m	Exch	1,000	500	494	4.4	10,830	8.875																					
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Investment and finance
City Editor
Anthony Hilton

A tougher ride for the Exchange

On the face of it, there appears to be some comfort for the Stock Exchange in the judgment in the Restrictive Practices Court to allow travel agents to continue a closed-shop dealing system.

In the court in January 1984 the Exchange is due to defend its rule book, which supports a system of single capacity and minimum dealing commission scales. It will be the second key test of restrictive practices legislation as it affects the service industries. The first was last week's case involving the Association of British Travel Agents.

In the Abta ruling a closed-shop system involving package tour operators and retail travel agents is being allowed to continue.

The Stock Exchange could be forgiven for feeling that Abta's success in defending its exclusive dealing must mean that, while each case will stand or fall on its individual merits, the court's decision is a helpful augury for its own case.

But a crucial factor in the Abta case, as perceived by the court, was that no complete and equally effective system was shown to be available as a substitute in giving protection to the public.

The point is hardly likely to be lost on Sir Gordon Borrie, director general of the Office of Fair Trading. Not too much in the Abta hearings was made of alternatives, although the role of insurance was stressed.

But, with the Stock Exchange, he could point to how in other countries there are systems where the roles of brokers and jobbers are combined.

The Stock Exchange could be facing a tougher ride than Abta appears to have had:

Markets

Shares leap at Ocean Transport

Shares of Ocean Transport & Trading, the shipping and freight group, were building up a full head of steam on New Year's Eve leaping 6p to 82p on a two-day rise of 12p.

Speculation has built up in the market that the group may be contemplating selling its 58 per cent stake in the Straits Shipping Co. This has followed the collapse in the share price from 130p amid fears that the group will be unable to maintain its final dividend of 6.7p gross. In August the group reported a setback in interim profits of £1.6m to £1.09m, warning that the second half could prove even worse.

Elsewhere, Security Centres made a long-awaited return following its suspension in November at 207p. The shares opened at 255p before advancing to 265p, a rise of 5p. This follows the acquisition of National Guardsmen, the New York security monitoring group, which last year earned profits of around £300,000.

The FT Index closed 3.1 up at 596.7, although turnover remained thin with investors paying close attention to the New Year's press tips.

Gilts suffered a sudden collapse with falls of up to 1p amid fears of a cut in the Opec crude oil price. However, oil shares closed above their worst levels helped by the resumption of trade on Wall Street.

Shares of Mellins, the clothing manufacturer and property group, leapt 9p to 116p after the recent decision to buy the children's wear interests of R & J Pullman. Mr Touker Suleyman, the new chairman who bought 6.7 per cent of the shares with an option to buy further 23 per cent, says he is planning no new announcements.

Nevertheless, since his involvement the shares have risen from a mere 20p. The market is now talking of 150p, a share when the deal is announced.

The biggest mover on the week was Cockedge, which leapt 19p to a new high of 38p.

Earlier in the week Suffolk Securities, a privately owned group, bought 29 per cent of the shares at around 9p a share.

Mr Ian Wasserman's G.M. First leapt 14p to 195p reflecting its recently acquired stake in Little Arien Electrical, the electrical plug and lighting group, which recently developed a new electric starter motor for sun lighting. Arien leapt 13p to 169p.

Michael Clark

Brokers expect consumer boom to fade

NatWest chief sees no sign of economic recovery

By Peter Wilson-Smith and Sally White

There are no signs of a recovery in the economy at the moment according to Mr Philip Wilkinson, the new chief executive of National Westminster Bank. In an interview with the Times, Mr Wilkinson said that the bank's expectations of some improvement last year had not been fulfilled.

"We thought we saw a recovery earlier in 1982 but it was a mirage. We certainly see no signs of recovery at the moment I'm afraid. At best we are bottoming out but we've been knocking on the bottom for some while," Mr Wilkinson said.

Although National Westminster is not generally thought to have such a large exposure to manufacturing industry as competitors such as Midland Bank, North-east and

North-west of England and conditions in those areas were rough.

However, he thought that the pressure on corporate customers was no longer getting worse and there was some comfort to be drawn from the slumping down carried out by industry.

"What there is quite clear indications of is that the industry which is let is in far better shape," he said.

Mr Wilkinson's pessimistic assessment of the economy is borne out by the New Year forecasts from a number of leading City stockbrokers who are expecting at best only a slow recovery from recession.

Among the brokers striking a gloomy note in their first forecasts of 1983, James Capel see total output 1/2 per cent

lower, in volume terms, than the first six months of 1982 as high level of import penetration drains away much of the impact of any strength in consumer spending.

Any upturn in the second half of the year is seen as being crucially dependent on a cyclical upswing in world trade. A cut in real wages, could be the only solution to the United Kingdom's economic problems, James Capel suggests.

Growth of gross domestic product of no more than 1-1/2 per cent is expected by Laing and Cruikshank in each of the next two years, leaving total output 3/2 per cent down on peak 1979 levels.

Only a feeble response to the consumer spending demand is expected from United Kingdom manufacturers because of the

Government's maintenance of relatively tight economic policies.

De Zoete and Bevan say in their latest monthly economic survey that the world monetary indicators point to a slow recovery in demand during 1983 but no improvement in trade growth until a year later.

On the United Kingdom economy, de Zoete and Bevan say that the consumer boom could fade during the spring because of high levels of personal borrowing restricting credit-financed sales, a deterioration in inflationary expectation which could reverse the decline in the savings ratio and a spring Budget, which may not live up to hopes.

Testing time, page 16

Pound up slightly on dollar

Frankfurt (AP-Dow Jones) — The dollar finished steady in Europe yesterday after a weak opening against most leading currencies.

It declined against sterling, which was quoted at \$1.6245 at the close, after opening at \$1.6190. Dealers described the foreign exchange market as "treadless" with trading quiet and thin.

The end of the holiday season and the fact that London banks remained closed were cited as factors contributing to the quiet trading.

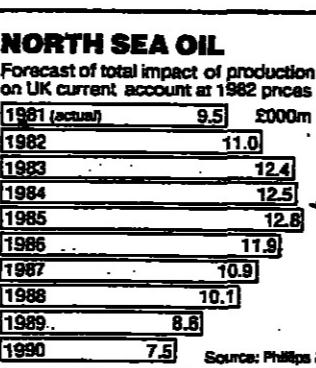
The dollar stood at around DM2.3700 during the closing minutes in Frankfurt, up from the opening at DM2.3590 but off from DM2.3778 late Friday in New York.

Dealers said the dollar's decline in the Far East before Europe opened was overdone. In the Far East, the dollar has slipped as low as DM2.3570.

After its erratic end-of-year fluctuations on Friday between a low of 3 per cent and a high of 14 per cent, the US Federal funds rate steadied at 8% per cent yesterday.

Eurodollar deposit rates eased by one eighth to one quarter from late Friday levels.

Compared with its European opening, the dollar also rose to Swiss Fr.9970 from Swiss Fr.9948, to Fr.F6.7225 from Fr.F6.700 and to Can \$1.2290, from Can \$1.2280.



Production fall 'will cut oil revenue'

By Sally White

Prospects for North Sea oil production over the years to 1990 suggest that the expected tax and royalty revenues could make it more difficult for the Government to cut its borrowing without further large cuts in spending or increases in taxes.

Estimates from the stockbroking firm Phillips & Drew suggest that North Sea output will peak in 1985 at almost 2.5m barrels a day and then decline over the next five years.

Even allowing for marginal fields beginning production, the forecast is for output of only 1.4m barrels a day by 1990. At 1982 prices the peak benefit to the current account would occur in 1985, and then fall by £5,000m by 1990. The peak of Government revenues would occur in fiscal 1983-84, and then fall by about £3,000m into 1990.

These forecasts are based on current oil technology, the present oil tax system and the continued absence of a depletion policy. But Phillips & Drew adds: "We do not think it would be wise to suppose that relaxation of any of these underlying assumptions would make a major difference to the output profile."

Pointing to the implication for the current account for the 1980s, Phillips & Drew goes on to say in its 100th edition of

"Economic Forecasts" that the non-oil deficit is increasing.

This year's figure, of around £2,250m, is expected to triple by the end of 1983 to £7,500m.

"Growing surpluses on oil account help to offset this movement into fundamental deficit. However, as the decade proceeds we believe the oilfield will diminish significantly, thereby exposing the fundamental weakness of our trade position," Phillips & Drew states.

"As regards North Sea oil tax revenue, which serves to lower the public sector borrowing requirement for any given level of Government spending, we put the peak year in fiscal 1983-84. This is, no doubt coincidentally, an election year. Continuation of the present tax system would see government revenues fall, at constant (1982) prices, by about £3,000m by fiscal 1990-91.

"Such a movement would make it progressively more difficult for any government continuously to reduce the PSBR as a percentage of GDP without further large cuts in public expenditure or increases in taxation."

The drop in revenue looks less bleak when calculated with adjustments for inflation.

On the basis that inflation

will be at 9 per cent in 1990,

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Check begins on Lotus

By Jeremy Warner
The Department of Trade has begun a preliminary investigation into the nature of the contracts under which Group Lotus did engineering work worth £1.2m for the defunct De Lorean sports car company in Belfast.

An official of the Department of Trade has spent a day examining all the records Lotus has on the contract, using powers of investigation under Section 109 of the Companies Act.

This was disclosed at a meeting of about 150 shareholders at Lotus's factory at Hethel, Norfolk.

Mr Fred Bushell, the new Lotus chairman, spent a considerable amount of time answering questions about the company's affairs from shareholders.

He also disclosed that the company has appointed new financial advisers Guinaness, Mahon to review the company's affairs, and evaluate its business plans. The review will also examine the structure of the board.

The company has agreed to an investigation of its affairs by an independent firm of accountants.

Shareholders have been told that in the first half of this financial year the company lost £289,000 before tax against a profit of £28,000 during the same period last year. But Mr Bushell who took over after the death of Mr Colin Chapman, said that the immediate prospects for the company were encouraging.

Mr Noel Falconer, who led shareholders' criticism of the company, said after the meeting that he has not been fully satisfied by the Lotus answers and was still considering requisitioning a full Department of Trade investigation under Section 165 of the Companies Act.

Mr Bushell said that the De Lorean work had come through the Panamanian-registered company GPD Services because that was the way in which the contract had been offered. He did not know what fee or royalty GPD had charged for handling the contract as principals.

Mr Bushell said the relationship between Lotus and companies owned by himself and Mr Chapman had been above board. One of these companies, Randall Finance, had lent Lotus £250,000, as it had done to ride Lotus over a difficult period from time to time in the past.

US airline to lay off 300 pilots

Miami (AP-Dow Jones) — Eastern Airlines, expecting a "very very tough year," will lay off 300 pilots this year, a spokesman said.

The company lost \$87.1m (£52.46m) during the first three quarters of 1982 and despite improved trading in the fourth quarter, analysts expect a full-year loss of at least \$85m.

Eight of the airline's 27 L-1011 wide-body jets will be grounded this year and that by the end of next year, 300 of the company's 4,200 pilots will be laid off.

Eastern's new Boeing 757, which carry 185 passengers and two flight officers will replace the larger airlines on certain flights.

A leader of the pilots' union last month sent a letter to the management warning them of the company's worsening financial condition.

One union official predicted at the airlines could be unable to maintain a position of corporate solvency and fall to default" by the end of arch.

The airline's spokesman said stern did seem in danger of faulting on some technical provisions of its loans when the SIC was briefed last month. But default was a far cry from bankruptcy, he added.

APPOINTMENTS

Lord MacLennan of Beech and Mr F. G. Bennie have come directors of National Westminster Bank.

Mr G. L. Barter and Mr R. Denny have been made directors of the British Electric action Company.

Testing time for new chief at NatWest

When Mr Philip Wilkinson takes over this week as group chief executive of National Westminster Bank, it will be the outsider but Mr Wilkinson does not believe it is any less well-defined than those of the other top managerial changes which have been under way for some time.

The appointments of Mr Wilkinson and those under him were planned and announced many months ago. But the surprise announcement just before Christmas that Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, Nat West's chairman, is moving to the Bank of England in June has added a new dimension to the carefully prepared changeover.

"Our strategy has been to bring in the very latest automated computerized methods and I think it is recognized that we are the leaders in technological application to banking. The other banks envy us that," Mr Wilkinson says.

Service tills of which NatWest has installed more than any of the other clearing banks, are a big step in the direction of self-service banking and Mr Wilkinson sees terminals being used increasingly not just for dispensing cash but for checking balances or giving instruction to the bank.

NatWest is also moving ahead with computerization of records and taking back office operations from peripheral branches into central locations—other strands in the attack on costs. But Mr Wilkinson is no advocate of the closure of the branch network—"we still have a very strong need for a visible presence in the high street"—nor of the branch manager who has a crucial role in marketing the bank's services, whether home loans, savings schemes or insurance.

"We believe we are the biggest personal insurance brokers in the country," he says, but concedes that this recession and its ability to survive and increase profits. We've had more receivingships appointed this year than ever before in my memory," he says.

Nor does he see any sign of improvement particularly in areas such as the Midlands, North-east and North-west, where he believes the situation is fairly desperate, even though the industry that is left is now in far better shape and the pressure on corporate customers are among the big challenges to be met.

"We have problems on the domestic front with industry suffering badly in terms of says, but concedes that this recession and its ability to survive and increase profits.

We've had more receivingships appointed this year than ever before in my memory," he says.

Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, whose appointment as the next governor of the Bank of England was announced on December 23, will take over his new post in June. He will succeed Lord Richardson, who was awarded a peerage in the New Year's Honours List and is coming to the end of his second five-year term as governor.

Bank appointment surprises City

Mr Leigh-Pemberton's appointment, which came as a surprise to many in the City, has already provoked considerable controversy because of his acknowledged Tory views and blue-blooded background.

Mr Leigh-Pemberton has been chairman of National Westminster since April 1977. However, his early career was

not in banking. He was educated at Eton and Trinity College, Oxford and served in the Grenadier Guards.

Mr Leigh-Pemberton, aged 55, is a keen cricketer and large landowner in Kent. He is a former chairman of Kent County Council and last year became Lord Lieutenant of Kent.

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Meanwhile, he has no doubts about interest on current accounts. "It's a dead duck. Customers don't want it." But he expects to see banks adopting more flexible opening hours.

However, he says that NatWest will not extend its range of personal savings schemes, some of which may be close to interest on current accounts.

As for Saturday opening, he is not keen on the idea although he expects to see banks adopting more flexible opening hours.

However, he says that NatWest would consider Saturday opening if the Barclays experiment appears to be successful.

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FOOTBALL: THE SLAUGHTER OF THE INNOCENTS... FEATURING THE UNSTOPPABLE AND THE UNSPEAKABLE

Triumphant Liverpool go 10 points clear

By Stuart Jones,
Football CorrespondentLiverpool.....3
Arsenal.....1

Those who wish may continue to discuss the destiny of this season's League title. It may help to fill the odd empty hour and the followers of Manchester United and Nottingham Forest particularly may be eager to keep the subject open. Onlookers who have seen the form of the holders, Liverpool, recently will know better than to argue against what seems inevitable.

Liverpool, yesterday afternoon extended their lead to the top to 10 points, their triumphant home run to 11 matches, and the belief that they are so outstanding that they could almost form a superleague on their own. The score is misleading. Arsenal, who claimed a consolation goal near the end, were outclassed in every department.

Visiting Anfield, never a warming prospect, has now become fearsome. To contain Rush is to hale a waterfall. To restrict Dalglish is to catch a blob of mercury. To quieten

the rest, such as the irrepressible Lee and the serene Souness, is to silence a band that is marching in time, in tune and in harmony.

Aston Villa came close to achieving an easy win at Highbury, but Rush added the twenty-first goal of his remarkable season, Nicholas found Dalglish far too elusive and Arsenal's defence was under pressure from as early as the thirteenth second when Dalglish disturbed the side netting from close range. Only briefly on either side of the interval did it cease.

The original two of Liverpool's goals were notably down the wing.

Souness struggled to contain his England colleague, Lee and Neal, left his station twice too often before becoming almost a third forward in the second half. Bobby Robson will not be too pleased about that. Twice the young central defender was left stranded out on the touchline.

After a brief tussle, he had Rush provided in Johnston's misguided header. Hodges sprang them here some 20 minutes from the end, and Dalglish after executing a perfect delicate exchange with Rush,

scored from an acute angle. In between Hodgson read Nicholas's backward intentions, rounded Jennings and pulled the ball back for Souness to tap home.

Liverpool's attacks came from all angles and usually at mesmerizing speed. Arsenal vainly attempted to cut off numerous avenues, had but one main idea of their own - the hope ship over the top - which worked for Talbot, who volleyed in five minutes from time, but Gribble was troubled otherwise only by Rio's outrageously enterprise lob towards the next free kick.

Petrovic, tidy but quiet, is one of few current players who can remember leaving Anfield on the winning side. That was eight years ago, by Red Star Belgrade.

Arsenal's J. Jennings, J. Hobbs, K. Souness, B. Lee, I. Rush, D. Hodgson, G. Robson, P. Neal, A. Kennedy, M. Lawrenson, C. Johnson, A. Hansen, K. Doherty, D. O'Leary, S. Dawson, P. Nichols, I. Chapman, V. Petrovic, A. Woodcock, G. Rice, R. Barber, A. Souness (Newcastle-upon-Tyne).

Forest concede more ground

Nottingham Forest went further off the runaway League leaders Liverpool by dropping a point in a 1-1 draw at Brighton. Forest dominated the first half, giving them the lead after 42 minutes with a header from Dalglish's cross. One Dalglish's good goalkeeping kept Brighton at bay, helped by a slice of luck when Swain's 25-yard free kick struck a post.

Despite being outclassed, Brighton equalized after 71 minutes when Robinson ran on to a clearance from Dalglish that deceived Forest's centre backs and drove powerfully past Sutton. It was a point Brighton badly needed in their quest to stay off relegation.

Chammon's second goal in three matches gave Norwich City a valuable victory over Swanscombe, their companions in distress. The

former England striker scored from an acute angle in the fifty-eighth minute, after the goalkeeper Davies had fumbled Deane's effort.

Wolverhampton Wanderers stretched their lead at the top of the second division with a marvellous display of attacking football which brought them a 3-0 win over Leeds United. This stretched their record unbeaten run to 10 wins. Chesterfield held a two-goal lead at the interval, but a remarkable goal spree in the second half brought the home team victory.

Linckx's two goals beat Chelsea and Eves All set the target in front of the highest crowd of the season at Millmoor - 22,567.

Derby County, threatened by

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RACING

Saint Taffy's chance to silence the big guns

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

Opposing horses trained by Fred Winter and Michael Dickinson these days is asking for trouble but I wonder whether Observe and Prominent Artist, their respective representatives in today's most valuable race at Cheltenham, the Cotswold Handicap Steeplechase, will manage to give so much weight to Saint Taffy that the weights have arisen.

Saint Taffy has won twice now since the handicap was published

so far he still has only 10st 7lb to carry. He impressed me immensely with his determination when he finished really strongly down Park at the beginning of December.

In the meantime he has won again at Doncaster and at Chepstow, each time by a short head. The courage that he showed on those occasions will stand him in good stead now as he battles with Observe, Bueche Giordor and Prominent Artist.

Observe and Bueche Giordor both have victories over today's course and distance to their name.

failed to give 25lb to Windbreaker who had won his three previous races.

Deep Wealth, who is very closely related to that good steeplechaser, Fifty Dollars More, appears to have a simple task in the Paul Nicholls Handicap (midfield) even though that improved horse, Fitzherbert, is in the field. Deep Wealth created a mighty impression at Newbury on Hennessy Cognac Gold Cup day when he won his first race very easily indeed.

The good fortune that Fulke Walwyn has enjoyed with his young steeplechaser winter looks like continuing with Everett in the Colt Car Platinum Novices Steeplechase. Everett, himself, has already made a notable contribution by winning at Warwick, Newbury, Cheltenham and Kempton Park. As he is blessed with a perfect temperament he can stand plenty of racing and now, I would predict, go well for Hill of Slane, who was runner-up to Everett's stable companion Gallaher at Kempton.

No matter how Observe runs, Winter should not leave the course empty-handed, if Dumper (1.40) and Deep Wealth (1.50) perform well. The distance of the Colt Car Corinthian Handicap will suit Dumper, who may have been attempting the impossible at Ascot where he just

Francombe blows hot and cold

By Michael Phillips

Influenza forced John Francombe to stop riding halfway through yesterday's meeting at Cheltenham but not before he had won the first two races on Aces Wild and Plundering, and gone desperately close to winning the third on Willow Will.

It was after he had won the Leekhampton Novices Steeplechase on Plundering, to take his tally for the season to 70, that Francombe complained to Fred Winter that his chest was hurting and he was having difficulty getting his breath. Not that you would have known watching him drive Plundering past the long-time leader Kathies Lad on the run-in up the final tortuous hill.

Francombe still felt fit enough to partner Willow Will in the next race but after he had been beaten a head by Richard Linley on Cut A Dash he decided to sit it out and lay his head on Winter's bed. Given permission, Fred Winter, son-in-law and assistant, took his place on News King in the Fairford Handicap Steeplechase while

Hysel Davies deputized on Conqueror in the second division of the Malvern Novices Hurdle.

News King ran well on ground that was much too soft for his liking after a night and day of heavy rain

and neither he, nor Franciscus, could match Rathgorman's pace. In this sort of form and on this sort of ground Rathgorman will be a desperately hard nut to crack at Cheltenham in March when he will attempt to win the Queen Mother Champion Steeplechase a second time.

Aces Wild and Plundering, the two winners that Francombe did ride for Winter, are both owned by Mrs Miles Valentine who currently enjoys a visit to this country from her home in the United States where she met that top-class jockey Boy Wicks who won the Colonial Cup and the Maryland Hunt Cup ten years ago.

For much of the way Willow Will looked likely to be his master and, indeed, it was only in the last few yards that Cut A Dash got his head in front to become the first of two winners for Richard Linley. Deep Ridge was his other.

Cut A Dash is trained by Nadine Smith, who is now entertaining high hopes of winning the Triumph Hurdle in consecutive years having scored with Shiny Copper last March. Cut A Dash was lucky to even take part yesterday because the horse box bringing him here from Chichester broke down at the end of a grueling four miles.

Cheltenham

[Television (BBC2) 1.05, 1.40, 2.15 ans 2.50 races]

Total double 2.00, 3.00, Treble 1.30, 2.30, 3.30

12.30 ERNST ROBINSON HURDLE (handicap: £2,267; 3m) (9 runners)

101 6-2110 FARMER (CD) (R Hawker R Hawker 5-11-2) M Richards 4

102 0-2331 SKIESWELL (DVB) (A Phillips) M Easterby 7-1-9 (6 ex) 1.40

103 0-2150 SCOTCH SOUND (CD) (P Scudamore) P Scudamore 1.40

104 6-0324 SCOTTISH SOUND (CD) (All Abu Khamseen L) Kennard 7-10-10 R Linley

105 6-0311 COXMOOR KINTWY (CD) (Cox Moore & Co) Jarvis 7-10-0 (6 ex) 1.40

110 4-0303 SLEEPLESS KNAVE (M Bradstock) F Walshe 8-10-8 H Davies

111 5-2440 GEMINI MISS (D) (Mrs D Scott) D Scott 11-10-2 1.40

112 5-2441 EVEREST (D) (A Siviter) E Siviter 11-1-10 1.40

113 5-2111 SEA CARGO (J) (Hawkes) F Walshe 8-11-8 1.40

114 2-2123 HILL OF SLANE (M) (Meadows) A Jarvis 7-1-11 1.40

115 5-2087 KING'S BISHOP (Sheikh Al Abi Khamseen L) Kennard 6-11-0 R Linley

116 4-0747 COLT CAP PLATINUM CHASE (novices: £4,518; 3m) (14)

202 0-2201 STORMY DAWN (D) (A Siviter) E Siviter 11-1-10 1.40

203 0-2150 GOLDSPUR (D) (L Vandy) D Nicholson 5-11-1 1.40

204 0-2150 DUNLOP (C) (G Stoute) G Stoute 11-1-10 1.40

205 0-2150 FERRIS (D) (F Walshe) F Walshe 8-11-8 1.40

206 0-40000 FRAU (M) (Mrs S Griffiths) S Griffiths 7-1-0 1.40

207 10-0422 HERE'S WHY (P Horner) G Horner 6-11-0 1.40

208 0-2111 STORMY DAWN (D) (G Horner) G Horner 7-1-0 1.40

209 4-0747 COLT CAP PLATINUM CHASE (novices: £4,518; 3m) (14)

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CRICKET: BORDER LEADS AUSTRALIAN RECOVERY

England again let down by early order

From John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent, Sydney

Ian Botham is due for his next hundred. If he makes it here today, in the fifth Test match England may yet hold on to the Ashes if they look as good as last night at the close of the second day's play. England were 76 for three in reply to Australia's first innings of 314, their early bunting having failed again.

On a slow outfield, Australia's total is, if anything, more distant than it may seem. Even so, England's bowlers did well enough yesterday to take Australia's eight remaining wickets for 176 runs.

Botham and Hammings each picked up three of them, Botham hanging on to two testing catches as well. At

Insole foresees electronic age

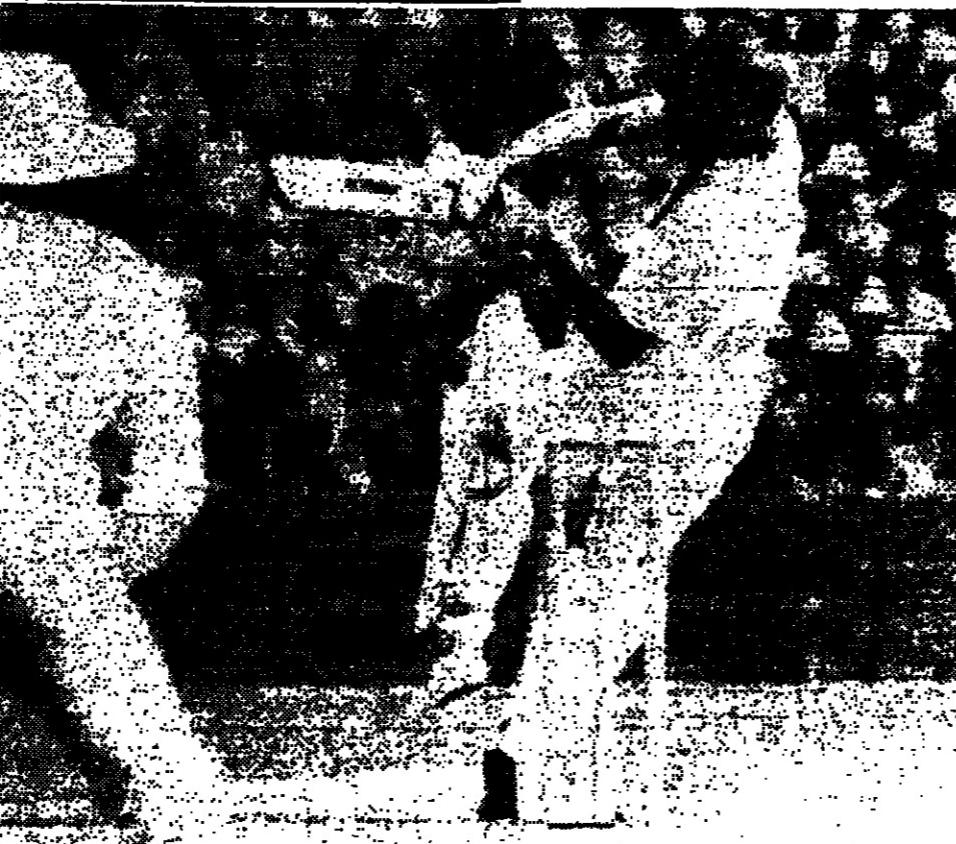
Doug Insole, manager of the England party, said in Sydney yesterday that he believed electronic equipment would be indispensable to help in umpiring decisions.

"I have to say it, and I don't want to see it, but electronic gear will have to be used in top-level cricket."

"I hope I don't see it in my lifetime and I think it will. It will mean the umpire's decision is no longer final and could affect other areas of umpiring as well as decisions such as run-outs. It's an absolutely terrible situation."

219 for six there was just a chance that Australia might be restricted to 250; but Border, after his long "no" in Melbourne, returned to play in the third.

Much worse from England's point of view was the morning start to their innings. The ball, which poor Tavaris got out in London's second over, beggars description. Nothing was right about it: he was out of line, his bat was at an angle, there was no movement of the feet, no backlift, no anything. As in the second innings in Melbourne, after he had played so splendidly in the



Cat on hot bricks: Randall attempts to hook a ball from Hogg

a fast snick, managed somehow to hold on to the ball.

At 173 for four England had made up some of the time lost to rain on Sunday. By lunch Day and pad by Taylor, sweeping at Hemmings. In the fourth over of the afternoon, Marsh gave a simple return catch to Miller. Australia were 219 for six and under some pressure. But Miller was beginning to enjoy himself now.

For the seventh wicket, and Yarley added 43 before Yarley was bowled, barking away from Cowans. The new ball had just been taken and there was still some shine left on it when Botham, failing to get his right, caught and bowled Lawson. Eight runs later Lamb took a good driving catch in the gully to get rid of Thomson.

The last hour of Australia's innings was reminiscent of the closing stages of the Melbourne Test match, only being unmarred by Cowans. The new ball had just been taken and there was still some shine left on it when Botham, failing to get his right, caught and bowled Lawson. Eight runs later Lamb took a good driving catch in the gully to give Hemmings time to have Border well caught low down by Miller, running in from cover point. The way this ball turned and lifted - it reached Miller from the outside edge of the crease - told of the second swing that, in the second innings Australia could be made to struggle. For that to happen, England need first to get a lot more runs.

BOXING

Cowdell bows out at the top

By Srikumar Sen;
Boxing Correspondent

Cowdell: retiring

capture the old form long after it has fled, to hear from Cowdell: "Boxing means dedication, training honestly, watching your weight, and going to bed at nine. I had three ambitions in life: to win Olympic gold, the world title and to retire while I am still at the top. I missed the first two. Now I want to spend more time with my wife and children." But Cowdell has told Mr

Gray that he will not be leaving the game: "He will be training with us all," Mr Gray said, "and will become a valuable asset."

In view of the title bout in three weeks' time, and the chance of a world title challenge, it was surprising to hear of Cowdell's retirement. The 29 year-old Warley boxer was Britain's best hope for a world title. But perhaps the quiet Midlander, who picked himself off the floor in the fifteenth round to lose in the great Salvador Sanchez on a split decision in Houston in 1981, does not believe that the world title will come so quickly. He is not prepared to go on waiting indefinitely.

Cowdell was always a counter-puncher with a good left hand that told an opponent not to take liberties. It was this counter-punching style, together with his self-effacing manner outside the ring, that meant he never won his world title. But perhaps the quiet Midlander, who picked himself off the floor in the fifteenth round to lose in the great Salvador Sanchez on a split decision in Houston in 1981, does not believe that the world title will come so quickly. He is not prepared to go on waiting indefinitely.

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Gray said that Cowdell stayed up all Saturday night talking things over with his wife, and came to see him on Sunday. "I backed him when he was fighting and I backed him again," Mr Gray said. "All credit to Pat. He could have picked up £20,000 in three weeks' time defending his European title, and could have had a world title fight in March."

It was refreshing in a game where many champions keep on trying to

TENNIS

Unpredictable time for notable doubles teams

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

Taygan, Wimbledon (Peter McNamara and McNamee) and the United States (Kevin Curren and Steve Denton).

During the first four days, the teams will play in groups of four and all will be there. The winners of each group will then play the runners-up from the other group in Saturday's semi-final round. One group consists of Curren and Denton, Brian Gourfied and Raul Ramirez (former French and Wimbledon champions), and twins Tim and Tom Gillikin, and last year's winners, Heinz Günthard and Balazs Taroczy.

In the other group are Stewart and Stewart and three Russians, Gennady and McNamee, Pavel Stozil and Tomas Smid, and Anand and Vijay Amritraj. McNamara incidentally, will not play for Australia in their Davis Cup tie with Britain in March. He said yesterday that this was the second time a Davis Cup tie had coincided with the imminent arrival of Michael Stewart. "This time he will travel with his wife and stay at their London home, rather than fly across the world to play tennis."

The new feature of the women's tournament, last year's team, is that it will have only one overall sponsor, Virginia Slims, and will have a points system to determine the official world champion - approved by all the relevant governing bodies. This makes sense. But how embarrassing it would be if that world champion's credentials did not include the French Wimbledon, US championships, and Slazenger trophy.

A promising feature this time is that all eight teams are genuine partnerships. There is no makeshift pairing of celebrities. Equally satisfying is the fact that the teams include the champions of France, Wimbledon, US championships, and Slazenger trophy.

Melbourne (Reuters) - Pat Cash, the world's leading junior player, became the youngest winner yesterday of the Victorian Open title in its 102-year history. Cash, aged 17, earned his biggest prize of \$14,000 when he overpowered the Queenslander Rod Frawley, to win 6-4, 7-6 in the final.

Cash's world ranking, which stood at 67 before this tournament, is expected to break through to the top 50. The Wimbledon and US junior champion hopes by this time next year to be in the world's top 20.

Yesterday's victory capped a sensational Australian summer season for Cash, during which he has accumulated about \$38,000 in prize money in two months.

His produce a dazzling array of passing shots and was able at the same time to capitalise quickly on

the season of goodwill towards all men let us declare an amnesty for sports commentators, in particular those on television. They are less important than easy targets such as the Government, but you would not think so from the manner in which they do the job.

I think a commentator's job must be quite difficult. The few commentators I hear do it well, and those in an informed opinion I say uniformly because most televised sport - most televised anything - passes me by.

Bill McLaren I like. Rugby internationals on TV could not be the same without him; his analysis gives an interesting insight into the pleasure.

Eddie Waring had the same knack of being himself and therefore, a true personality as opposed to the usual qualifiers.

While the Federation Internationale de Hockey (FIH) seem to have given their consent to the two matches against Spain they also have a rule, in case anyone has forgotten, that games between two European countries must be graded as international fixtures. In this case the umpires appointed are Graham Nash (England) and Santiago Díaz (Spain).

It might help Britain's cause to beat Spain, winners of the silver medal at the Moscow Olympic Games of 1980, but they are weakened by the absence of Barber and Leman who have declined the invitation to Barcelona. Both

Gray and I will be leaving the game: "We will be training with us all," Mr Gray said, "and will become a valuable asset."

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

- 30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Fem Britton. The weather prospects come from Jack Scott. 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only). Financial report followed by news headlines with subtitles.
- 30 Pebbles Hill at One. 1.45 Fingerbeads A See-Saw programme for the very young (6).
- 100 Five: Happily Goes to Town (1947). An animated feature about a grasshopper who lives on a grass patch off Broadgate. Stories of Praise from Child Church. Post Stanley, Falkland Islands, introduced by Geoffrey Wheeler (first shown on Sunday) 3.53. Regional news (not London).
- 155 Play School. For the under-fives. (Shown earlier on BBC 2).
- 120 Cartoon: Laurel and Hardy characters in Slip or Slip Up (1). 4.25 Jackanory. Tom Conti reads Phlibert the Faun, from The Practical Princess and Other Liberating Fairy Tales, by Jay Williams (4). 4.40 Animal Magic introduced by Johnny Morris with Terry Nutkins among the items in his first of a new series of Terry Nutkins' Animal Ark. African elephant for a wallow in a Longleat House mud lake last Summer. There is also a look at some of the small creatures that seem to defy gravity from animals that climb walls to a lizard that can walk on water.
- 5.05 Newsround. The latest world news for young people presented by Paul McDowell. 5.10 Grange Hill. The first of a new 18-part serial about the pupils and staff of Britain's best-known comprehensive school.
- 5.40 News with Molra Stuart 6.00 South East at Six presented by Louise Mayer and Fran Montefiore.
- 6.25 Headwords with Sue Lawley, Richard Kerswell and Hugh Scully. 6.35 Coronation Crackdown.
- 7.05 Junior Kick Start. The first of the Lombard Trophy Trophy. Two groups of six riders compete for the Senior and Junior titles of the motorcycle trials competition.
- 7.40 Top Secret. Barry Took and his celebrity team of investigators - Dora Bryan, Bernard Cribbins, Chris Kyle and Jan Leeming - attempt to make members of the public reveal their innumerable secrets.
- 8.10 Beatmania. A documentary about the phenomenal success of the Beatles. Eye-witness accounts recall what it was like in the early days in Liverpool and archive film illustrates the pop group's effect on the crowd at one of their concerts in Shea Stadium.

- 9.00 News with Michael Buerk.
- 9.25 Love Story: Mr Right. Episode one of a four-part dramatisation of the novel, A Spring of Love, by Celia Dale. Set in 1955 the story concerns a lonely young woman living with her grandmother, and the travelling salesman who comes into their lives and later gives them cause for concern. Starring Carolyn Pickles, David Hayman and Liz Smith.
- 9.55 Dahrendorf on Britain. A personal view by the Director of the London School of Economics on the causes of Britain's industrial decline and how it can be reversed.
- 10.45 Philip Jap. A musical diversion with guest appearances from Kenny Lynch, Peter Powell, Simon Ward and Fiona Richmond.
- 11.10 News headlines.
- 11.20 Golftown v Women. The deciding match - Beth Daniel and Jan Stephenson play Bernhard Langer and Greg Norman.
- 12.10 Weather.

ITV/LONDON

- 9.30 Sesame Street. Learning made fun by the Muppets.
- 10.30 Cartoon: The Flintstones meet Rockula and Frankenstone. The prehistoric family has a trip to Rocksylvania and stay with Count Rockula and his fiendish creation, Frankenstone (r).
- 11.20 Larry the Lamb and How the Winkle came to Toytown (r).
- 11.30 Frestime. The team attempt a bizarre world record and launch the Frestime Appeal for Play (1).
- 12.00 Cockleshell Bay. Another series of adventures for young viewers featuring the Cockle twins, Robbie and Rosie 12.10 Once Upon a Time. Mark Winter tells the story, Waking up the Sun, illustrated by Tony Pye (r) 12.30 The Silverline Drama series about an Australian family during World War Two (r).
- 1.00 News with Leonard Parke 1.20 Thames news.
- 1.30 Crown Court: Brainwashed. The first of a new series concerns the trial of parents accused of kidnapping and imprisoning their daughter. They claim that it was for her own good as she was in the clutches of a religious sect - The Movement. Starring Anne Stolyarova and Paul Williamson as the parents and Lucy Ashton as their daughter.
- 2.00 A Plus presented by Trevor Hyatt.
- 2.30 Days for Pleasure: The Good Things by Frédéric Kaisel. Starring Alice McCowan, Margaret Tyzack and Tony Salby. Ralph is a happy if solitary man, which of the two women he was once important in his life was responsible for his present condition? (r).
- 3.30 One of the Boys. The first of a new comedy series about an old man rescued from a retirement home by his student grandson. Starring Mickey Rooney.
- 4.00 Cockleshell Bay. A repeat of the honed programme 4.15. Dangerhouse in part two of The Wild, Wild Goose Chase 4.20 Stig of the Dump. Part one of the adventure story about a young boy who makes friends with a stone-age youth who lives in a tree. Starring Keith Jayne and Grant Ashley-Warwick (r).
- 4.35 Five Magic Moments with the Great Kovari (r) 4.45 CB TV Channel 14. News views and ideas for young people 5.15 Diff'rent Strokes. Drama as birthday celebrations are ruined by a drunken driver.
- 5.45 News 6.00 Thames news with Andrew Gardner and Rita Carter 6.25 Help! Community Information and advice, presented by Viv Taylor-Gale.
- 6.25 Crossroads. Miranda Pollard receives an important order from her mother and Sharon Metcalfe confides her suspicions to Diane Hunter.
- 7.00 Film: The Return of the Pink Panther (1974) starring Peter Sellers; Christopher Plummer, Catherine Schell and Herbert Lom. On the specific orders of General Weddell, the head of the state of Lurgash, Inspector Clouseau is reinstated after his suspension for incompetence, in order to track down the ingenious thief who steals the priceless jewel known as the Pink Panther. Directed by Blake Edwards.
- 8.00 Stomford. The first of three adventures featuring a down-and-out private detective and his Anglo-Pakistani partner, Starring Michael Elphick and Marc Zuber.
- 10.00 Newsnight.
- 10.30 The Rules of Marriage. The first of a two-part film drama that examines the strains on a 15-year-old marriage. Starring Elliot Gould and Elizabeth Montgomery.
- 12.15 Close.



A series written by Ron Clarke, author of, among other top comedy programmes, Last of the Summer Wine, and starring Michael Elphick, who was hilarious in Private Schulz, and Mark Zuber, a leading Indian actor who plays the part of a crippled Anglo-Pakistani wrestler with ambitions to become a Roman Catholic priest, should, on the face of it, be an out-and-out comedy. The surprising thing is that BLOOMFIELD (11.30, 9.00pm) is certainly not very funny lines, but basically it is a drama with a little violence. Bloomfield is the wrestler who comes to the aid of small-time private detective, Billy Gibbs, who is being beaten-up by heavies on the orders of the local 'Mr Big'. Bloomfield is shot in the leg for his trouble and Gibbs is near death

BBC 2

- 11.00 Play School. For the under-fives. 11.25 Closeout.
- 2.50 Racing from Cheltenham. Live coverage of four events.
- 3.00 The Colt Car. Presented by Richard Pitman. The Colt Car: Platinum Novice's Steeplechase (1.05); the Colt Car Corinthian Hunt Cup (1.40); the Colt Car Diamond Handicap Steeplechase (2.15); and a qualifier in the Panama Cigar Hurdle (2.50).
- 3.05 Men of Ideas. Bryan Magee talks to Willard Van Orman Quine, professor of Philosophy at the University of Harvard, about the ideas of Quine (r).
- 3.50 Film: King Creole (1958) starring Marlon Brando, Walter Matthau, Don Haggerty and Dean Jagger. A musical tale of a singer who becomes involved with the New Orleans underworld. The director is Michael Curtiz.
- 3.50 Film: The Tramp (1915) starring Charlie Chaplin.
- 4.10 Cartoon: Two Alf, Bill and Fred. A morality tale about a man, a duck and a dog who enjoy bouncing together.
- 4.15 Scene Plays: Jackie McCafferty's Romance, a comedy by Peter McDougall starring Gerald Jenkin and Amanda Kirby (first shown on Schools).
- 4.45 Bass is Beautiful. The second of four programmes in which double bassist Gary Karr explores the variety of music that makes for educational as well as entertainment. He is accompanied by Harmon Lewis on the piano.
- 5.15 Years Ahead. Magazine programme for the elderly. This week loss of hearing, one of the more common complaints of older people, is the subject and Robert Dougall looks at ways of relieving the problem and suggests ways in which those not affected can help those who are.
- 6.00 The Addams Family. The first of a series of macabre comedies inspired by the characters created by cartoonist Charles Addams. Starring Carolyn Jones, John Austin and Jackie Coogan.
- 6.30 Power Play. The final programme in the series takes a look at the enmity that so often grows between central and local government. From the previous programme in the series the studio council has learnt that it had only limited freedom from central government. The panel, Tom King, Minister for Local Government, joins the studio council and answers questions about the role of central government in local politics. The presenter is Andrew Neil.
- 7.00 Channel Four News and comment.
- 8.00 Brookside. Bobby returns to work after the strike and feels resentful from dissatisfaction fellow workers.
- 8.30 For What It's Worth. Consumer affairs programme presented by David Stafford. There are items on how to avoid being duped by car-servicing cowboys; the Consumers' Association choose the best of the High Street claret; and there is a dip into the viewers' mailbag.
- 9.00 Film: A Little Night Music (1977) starring Elizabeth Taylor, Diana Rigg and Lesley-Anne Down. Musical based on the Ingmar Bergman film, Smiles of a Summer Night. Set in Venice at the turn of the century, the story concerns a middle-aged lawyer who is worried by his unconsummated second marriage to an 18-year-old girl. In search of solace he turns to his former girlfriend while his new wife becomes the passion of his 20-year-old son. The director is Harold Prince.
- 11.00 Second Home? Ten years ago Ida Amin expelled Ugandan Asians from his country. Of these, 30,000 came to Britain and found a hostile, racist and on the brink of a recession. In this programme, some of them tell their own story from the day they arrived. They are people of different age groups, social, religious and social background. Some have made a success of their life, others are still struggling. Written and devised by Bellis Bhagani.

12.00 Close.

CHANNEL 4

11.00 News Briefing.

12.00 Shipping Forecast.

12.30 Today, including 6.45 Prayer for the Day 6.55, 7.25 Weather.

7.00, 8.00 Today's News 2.25, 8.00 Sports 2.25, 8.30 News 2.30 Headlines 7.45 Thought for the Day.

8.43 The Lam-Post: Marauders by Callum Johnson (2.45) Weather.

9.00 News.

9.05 Tuesday Call 01-580 4411 Pot Plants.

10.00 News.

11.00 Our Own Correspondent.

11.30 Morning Story: 'Male Order' by P. Burrough.

11.45 Daily Service.

11.45 News: Travels.

11.45 Radio 4: Music Theatre 'Keeping the Customer Satisfied' by Philip Mitchell.

11.55 News.

12.27 Doing With Daniels: A radio card game 11.30 Weather.

1.00 Travel: Programme News.

1.40 The Archers 1.55 Shipping Forecast.

2.00 Woman's Hour.

3.00 News.

3.02 Afternoon Theatre 'Shared Responsibility' by M. P. Newman.

4.00 News.

4.02 Just After Four.

4.10 Magic: Playwright Alan Drury investigates the Magic Circle.

4.40 The Royal Society of Arts: Physical Science of HMS Bounty by Sir John Barrow (2).

5.00 News Magazine 5.05 Shipping Forecast 5.05 Weather.

6.00 News.

6.30 Extra O'Clock News: Financial Report.

7.00 News.

7.05 The Archers.

7.20 Medicine Now.

7.50 New Myths (new series).

8.00 Today in the Greek Islands.

8.30 The Eagle and the Small Birds (new series) The Spectre of THE EAGLE AND THE SMALL BIRDS (Radio 4 8.05pm) begins with Charlton recalling what was agreed at Berlin in 1945 and re-examines the events that were overlooked at the time but in retrospect are important in the context of the unrest later in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

CHOICE

when he reaches hospital. The comedy enters later when the racist Gibbs realises that he needs the help of Bloomfield but there the humour ends. A strong opener to a series that promises to make Zuber a familiar face on the small screen.

● The depiction of industrial Britain and a pessimistic view of how this slum can be halted is typical of the five-part series DAHRENDORF ON BRITAIN (BBC 1 9.55pm) Dr Ralph Dahrendorf begins his brisk and lucid explanation of the reasons for our country's industrial malaise with a history of the rise and fall of Manchester's Trafford Park - the first purpose-built industrial park,

now just a rotting relic. Nobody can deny that Britain has declined, says Dahrendorf, but this process has not been without its advantages. As a dispassionate observer Dr Dahrendorf is optimistic enough to give hope to even the most jaundiced of our islanders.

● Michael Charlton presents a new series of four programmes that excites the imagination and transports the viewer to Eastern Europe. THE EAGLE AND THE SMALL BIRDS (Radio 4 8.05pm) begins with Charlton recalling what was agreed at Berlin in 1945 and re-examines the events that were overlooked at the time but in retrospect are important in the context of the unrest later in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Radio 3

4.45 Cricket: Fifth Test, Australia v England from Sydney, last session on the third day, 8.35-7.00 Weather (not relay).

7.05 News.

7.10 Morning Concert Schubert, Chopin, Faure, Divonis; recordist.

8.00 News.

8.05 Morning Concert (continued) Schubert, Chopin, Faure, Divonis; recordist.

9.00 News.

9.05 This week's composer Saint-Saëns; recordist.

10.00 Radio 3 Concert: The Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra Sibelius, Haydn; recordist.

11.00 The Post-Song Repertory Ensemble: The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, David Hamilton, including 4.02, 5.02 Sports Desk 1 5.45 News; Sport 6.00 John Dunn, including 6.50 Sports Desk 1 7.30 When You Wish Upon a Star 8.00 David Dimbleby 8.30 Folk on 2 8.30 The Show with Name? 9.25 Sports Desk 10.00 Town and Country Quiz with Keith Fordyce, 10.30 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight 11.00 Radio 3 Concert: The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 11.30 The Radio 3 Concert: The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 12.00 The Radio 3 Concert: The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 12.30 The Radio 3 Concert: The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 12.50 The Radio 3 Concert: The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 13.00 The Radio 3 Concert: The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 13.30 The Radio 3 Concert: The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 13.50 The Radio 3 Concert: The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 14.00 The Radio 3 Concert: The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 14.30 The Radio 3 Concert: The Royal Philharmonic Orchestra 14.50 The Radio 3 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High risk in raising crashed ferry

From Our Correspondent
Colchester

The dangerous and delicate operation to raise the sunken North Sea ferry, European Gateway, began in a force eight gale yesterday when a team of Dutch divers, two Dutch tugs and a pontoon arrived at the wreck, two miles off Felixstowe, in worsening weather conditions.

Salvage experts are working against the clock in a film attempt to save the 4,263 ton Townsend Thoresen freight ferry before winter gales break it up on the sandbank where it has been lying since it sank two weeks ago.

Six men drowned when the ferry capsized in 30ft of water, after colliding with a British Rail ferry.

The round the clock salvage attempt is already being hampered by the weather. Divers sent down to examine the 200ft gash in the hull have reported that visibility underwater is less than three inches.

The tugs brought two cantilever arms which, with six others, will be welded to the ferry to form attachment points and give extra leverage for pulling gear.

A Dutch heavy lift vessel is expected at the scene early next week with most of the remaining equipment. The work could take until late February. Mr Nan Halweil, managing director of Wijsmolen Salvage B.V., the firm undertaking the operation, said yesterday "The insurance value of the hull is £13.6m but if we cannot save her then we won't get paid."

An added problem is that 100 tons of fuel oil is still trapped inside the hull of the ferry. The European Gateway was heading out of port with a full load when it collided with the incoming Speedlink Vanguard, and there are fears that the oil could escape and pollute miles of East Anglian coastline.

There is a risk, too, that container lorries still chained to the deck may be torn free and hamper the salvage.



Vocal refrain: Protesters and supporters yesterday singing songs of victory after the court decision. (Photographs: Harry Kerr)

Peace protest women released on bail

By Rupert Morris

Supporters of the Greenham Common peace movement gathered outside Newbury magistrates' court, in Berkshire, on Saturday afternoon to link arms and sing songs in their now familiar routine.

They were remanded on bail until February 14, St Valentine's Day, when their supporters, many of whom packed the courtroom and waved flowers, promise to greet them with "cards and messages of peace and love". Miss Kay Jones, their counsel, applied for their release "to allow for the preparation of a complicated legal argument".

As each woman left the court with a plastic bag containing personal belongings, there were cheers and emotional embraces.

The oldest protester, and one of the most enthusiastic, was Mrs Nell Logan, aged 73, who said she had enjoyed the adventure.

Mrs Logan was released by police on Saturday, after her arrest. Yesterday dressed in a green plastic mackintosh, she joined a circle of peace women dancing around a banner proclaiming "Newbury women against nuclear missiles".

We are going to win," she shouted as she threw her arms in the air and posed for photographers.



Miss Rebecca Johnson embracing fellow protester Mrs Nell Logan, the oldest of the group.

Today's events

Exhibitions in progress
Drawings Technique and Purpose, Gallery of Modern Art, Princess Street, Manchester; Mon to Sat 10 to 6, closed Sun (until Feb 5).
Newport Neighbourhoods by students in the Department of Documentary Photography at

Gwent College of Higher Education, Museum and Art Gallery, John Frost Square, Newport, Gwent; Mon to Fri 10 to 5.30, Sat 9.30 to 4, closed Sun (until Jan 29).
Looking at Life with I. S Lowry, Leicestershire Museum and Art Gallery, New Walk, Leicester; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2 to 5.30, closed Fri (until Feb 6).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,018



Racing: Meetings at Cheltenham (2.30) and Ayr (12.45).

Football: First division: West Ham United v Luton Town (7.30).

Teams: World doubles championships, at the Albert Hall, 6.

Radio debate

Following the publication of its discussion paper on the future of its radio services, the BBC has produced a leaflet explaining its intentions and inviting listeners to write for a copy of the full paper, BBC Radio for the Nineties, to Broadcasting House, Portland Place, London W1A 4WW.

Wildlife sites

A list of nature reserves and other officially designated wildlife sites in London has been published by the London Wildlife Trust. Most of the sites are open to the public, although some are little-known. The list is available free from the Trust, 2 Thorpe Close, London NW1. Enclose stamp.

Solution of Puzzle No 16,017

IN THE AFTERNOON

AFTERNOON FADED

ALONE IN THE CLOUT

REMOVED GUINEAS

SEVEN EIGHT P

MOSTRI BLOCHE

I O R T E

DAVID'S ANCESTOR

S N W B S A M

WYSPY DANE

DAVY FLOWERS HAT

WYSPY DANE

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